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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

U. S. Senate Calls Curley; Navy Seizes 3 Plants; Coughlin Directs Weekly

The World's Day—April 20, 1942

New England: Curley Called by U. S. Senate

James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts, was summoned to appear before a Senate investigating committee in Washington on April 22 to answer questions about a concern which formerly acted in an advisory capacity to firms obtaining war contracts. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts and Vermont launched house-to-house canvassing campaigns to obtain pledges from every worker of regular purchases of war bonds and stamps. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

A merchant ship, anchored in the entrance to the Cape Cod Canal, was rammed and sunk by another merchant vessel. [Page 5.]

Reduction of automobile speed limit to 40 miles an hour was credited with bringing sharp increase in highway safety. [Page 2.]

Washington: Anti-Inflation Move by President

The Navy, acting on orders from President Roosevelt, took over plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation at Long Island City, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and Johnsville, Pa., because of "dissatisfaction with the management." R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers Union, and a member of the President's War Labor Board, said after a recent White House conference that the union had informed the FBI that there were a large number of aliens in the Brewster management.

President Roosevelt will send a message to Congress in a week or 10 days setting forth his views on necessary anti-inflation measures, it was announced, and House Majority Leader MacCormack said the President will make a radio address on the same subject.

A system of labor priorities designed to get needed men into important war industries was outlined by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the new War Manpower Commission. [Page 8.]

Several hundred privately-owned tankers and freighters, last of the merchant fleet not already under Government control, were taken over by the War Shipping Administration.

Appointment of Sir Owen Dixon, Justice of the High Court in Australia, as Minister to the United States, has been approved by King George, Prime Minister Curtin announced at Canberra.

The Justice Department filed suit in two Federal District Courts seeking to enjoin two of the largest steel companies in the United States from violating priorities fixed by the War Production Board, Attorney General Biddle announced. [Financial Page.]

Three states, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, were requested by the Office of Defense Transportation to drop plans for daylight saving time by setting clocks ahead an additional hour. Such action, it was stated, would be "wasteful of necessary public transportation facilities."

A $500,000,000 increase in the present $300,000,000 authority for the Government to insure mortgages for private construction of defense homes was asked of Congress by Housing Administrator John Blandford, Jr.

National: Coughlin Admits Responsibility

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin announced in Royal Oak, Mich., that he alone is responsible for and controls the magazine "Social Justice" which, Attorney General Biddle recently announced, is to be investigated by a Federal grand jury for alleged seditious statements. [Page 3.]

Capt. Granville Conway, a director of the United States Maritime Commission stationed in New York, was appointed Atlantic Coast director of the War Shipping Administration, he announced.

The War: Germans Bomb Soviet Front

Russia: Nazis sought to regain initiative on Soviet front with air attacks by as many as 50 planes against single objectives. [Page 7.]

Norway: Germans held extensive army maneuvers in the mountains of Norway April 16 and 17 for the first time, according to Reuters dispatches to Stockholm.

Mediterranean: The Italian High Command announced that one of its submarines—the new 1,036-ton Michele Bianchi—had failed to return to its base.

At Sea: Fourteen United Nations ships were sunk off the Canadian-United States Atlantic Coast, in the Caribbean, and in the South Atlantic the week of April 13-19, bringing the total sunk in these waters since Dec. 7 to 141. [Page 3.]

Bombing raids on Japan remained unexplained. Tokyo announced it thought they were launched from three United States aircraft carriers. In Burma, Chinese and British troops recaptured Yenangyaung in Burmese oil fields.

In Europe: U. S. Diplomats En Route Home

American diplomats and nationals being repatriated from Scandinavia in exchange for Axis diplomats in the United States, departed from Goteborg, Sweden, April 19, aboard the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm.

A Greek relief ship, the Sicilia, which left New York March 27 with flour and medical supplies, arrived in Piraeus, Greece, April 16, the Greek War Relief Association in New York stated.

Japan's new Ambassador to France, Takanobu Mitani, arrived in Vichy yesterday, Domei stated in a radiocast heard by CBS.

New reinforcements for the Canadian Army arrived safely at a British port, Canadian military authorities in London announced.

Brig. Gen. Elmer Adler, commanding the Air Section of the United States North Africa military mission, left for a new secret mission.

The Vichy Government may be moved from Vichy to Paris, in German-occupied France, according to reports from the French Capital. [Page 1.]

Americas: U. S.-Mexican Board's Oil Figure

With the approval of President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho, a special United States-Mexican board of experts fixed $23,995,991 as the value of oil properties owned by private U. S. interests which Mexico expropriated in 1938. [Financial Page.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, April 20, 1942

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY | TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Freedom Rings As 'Paul Revere' Speeds His Way

Once more the patriotic events of 1775 are re-enacted as Mayor Tobin delivers his message.

With a plea to his predominantly Italian-American audience to "stand united," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today sped "Paul Revere" along Boston's rain-washed streets in the Hub's annual celebration of Patriots' Day.

For the 26th time, a rider clattered over the North End cobblestones to re-enact the errand that awakened a Nation on April 19, 1775. Today the horseman was Capt. John Hedges of Jamaica Plain, a member of Troop One of the United American Veterans.

His departure, and that of "William Dawes" from Eliot Square in Roxbury, were the focal points of the exercises begun with flag-raising ceremonies this morning and a parade of military and civilian defense units through downtown Boston. Both riders carried a message from the Mayor to the Mayors or Selectmen of the eight communities through which they pass on their journey to Lexington.

America Awakened

Standing in front of the Cyrus Dallin statue of Paul Revere on the Mall named after the Patriot, Mayor Tobin announced his regret that there was no Revere "to notify our armed forces of what happened at Pearl Harbor." What he termed a "vicious and unfair attack on that military outpost," he also said was the "greatest thing that ever happened to the American people." Pearl Harbor awakened and united the citizens of America, he said.

"Our victory will be righteous," he continued, "a perpetuation of the freedom sought by men and women from Italy, Ireland and England who came here to get a change, secure themselves an education and, greatest of all, to worship God in accordance with our own conscience. No world struggle has ever been fought with such clean-cut principles.

"All of us must stand united, regardless of what our ancestry may be. I am convinced that the people of the United States are 99 and 99-100 per cent loyal."

Remembering the parentage of most of his listeners, their Latin extraction attested by dark eyes that watched the speaker intently, the Mayor said he had been told that one Italian family had

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Planes That Hit Japan Reach Base; Laval Pledges Closer Ties With Nazis; Willkie Assails G.O.P.'s Isolationism

Titular leader offers plea U. S. lead in future world order but party recoils.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 20—Wendell L. Willkie today led a blitz-crusade to persuade the Republican Party to repudiate isolationism absolutely and for all time.

But he ran head-on into opposition—opposition to his ideas, to his leadership and to the prospect that he might again lead his party in a Presidential election.

His personally drafted resolution pledging the United States to the broadest international collaboration in securing the future peace came before a Republican National Committee here this morning which patently wanted to have little to do with its 22,000,000 vote-getting 1940 nominee and which wished he hadn't brought it up.

But he did bring it up. His two thoroughly articulate spokesmen, Walter S. Hallanan of West Virginia, and Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts, were successful in seeing that Mr. Willkie's declaration of policy got to the floor. They urged their party to guarantee such full participation in world affairs that war would not again be forced upon America; they warned the 90-odd members of the Committee from every state in the Union that to continue to sponsor the cause of isolationism or to dodge the issue with a "hodge-podge and meaningless" policy would court political extinction.

"Special Issues" Not Wanted

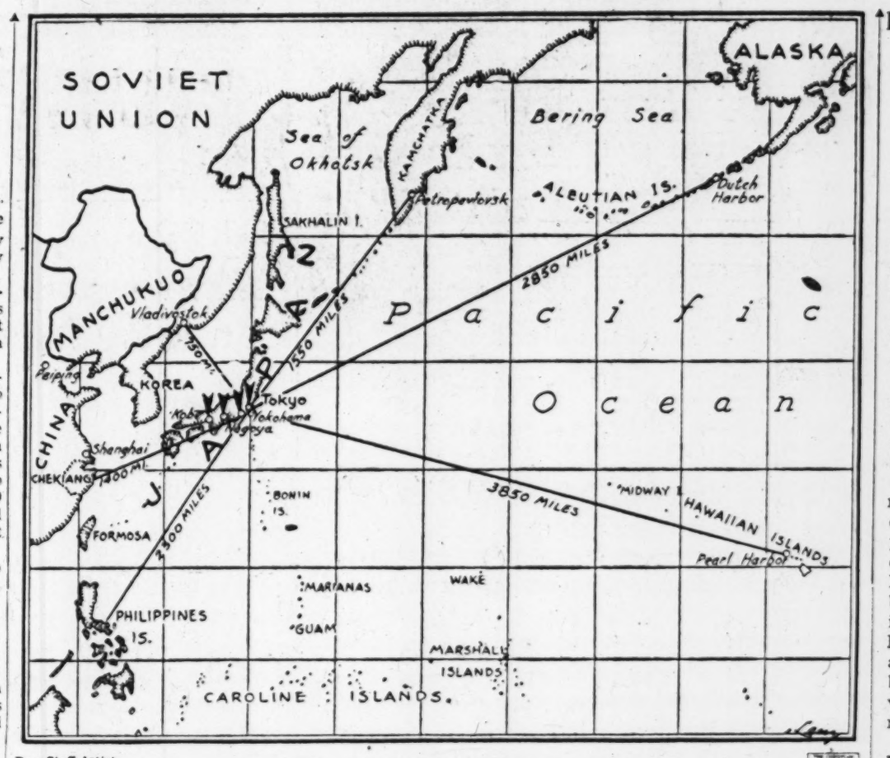
And so the issue which the committee hoped to avoid is in the open.

The meeting of party leaders which Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican National Chairman, hoped even 24 hours ago would have "no special issues" before it, has had plunked into its lap the supreme issue of this crisis.

It is producing a merry controversy. It is an unwelcome controversy because it is politically in-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Text of Willkie resolution: Page 3.



By a Staff Artist

Where Bombs Fell on Japan

Black arrowheads show points in Japan which the Japanese say were bombed by American raiders. Lines indicate distances to possible points of departure of the bombers.

Laval Calls War on Reich a 'Crime'; Allies Step Up Plans for Invasion

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN NORTHERN IRELAND, April 20—Deeds are fast catching up with words in preparations for a great British-American offensive of which Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, spoke to war correspondents in a field conference here this week end when he inspected units of the American Expeditionary Force in Northern Ireland.

As a steady stream of United States troops flows into Britain for this purpose, General Marshall disclosed that American bomber units are to participate in the prelude of heavy air raiding from British air fields and that American "task troops" as well as British Commandos are to carry out combined operations with the Navy and Air Force upon the continental coast.

"Very important understandings and agreements have been reached," General Marshall stated in the course of his "highly successful" day and night talks with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other members of the War Cabinet, Service Chiefs of Staffs, and heads of certain administrative departments. These agreements are understood to envisage a combined British-American assault on the Axis by land, air, and sea, just as soon as the supply and shipping situations justify such a move.

The proximity of the British-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Marshall and Hopkins Report to Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 20

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Harry L. Hopkins, lend-lease adviser, brought directly to President Roosevelt today a report on their war conferences in Great Britain.

The two officials, who returned from London yesterday, were luncheon guests of the Chief Executive. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who has just returned to Washington after several weeks in Florida, and John G. Winant, Ambassador to England, also were invited to the luncheon conference.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 20 (AP)—Pierre Laval in a radiocast to the French people today called France's declaration of war on Germany a "crime" and said that rapprochement between France and Germany is the condition for peace in Europe.

The new Chief of Government's speech was made as official announcement was issued of the derailment of a Nazi troop train—presumably by French patriots—and the consequent order of execution for 30 French hostages at Rouen.

M. Laval insisted he had "no responsibility whatever in the misfortune which has befallen us" and appealed to the farmers of France to "till their soil with the same passion as you would use to defend it."

He promised to "do everything to try to bring about the salvation of the country."

Tribute to Nazis

"When I spoek in the name of victorious France (as Premier before the war) I never thought to humiliate Germany," M. Laval said, "and I must pay this tribute to our conquerors: that they have never tried to humiliate France.

"I do not speak to Germany in the language of the vanquished."

M. Laval asked:

"Do you accept that with British help you will be submitted to a system which will bring you misery, or do you want to be integrated into new Europe where our honor and vital interests would be respected?"

"I warn you," he said, "against all rumors that this policy is only possible at untold sacrifices and untold humiliations.

"I can only tell you that the situation is grave."

Pledge to Pleasants

M. Laval promised the peasants he would do everything to reduce to a minimum the restrictive measures operating against them.

"Every time we can do it without risk to the country we shall try to give you back the freedom to which you are so justly and so profoundly attached," he said.

"My return to power means the rapprochement of France and Germany, for which I have always stood."

Addressing Frenchmen overseas, in Africa, Asia, the Pacific Islands and the United States, he hold them "emigrants who did not refrain from giving themselves to foreign powers" still would not be abandoned.

"It depends on our labor, our faith, to shorten the arrival of the hour of solvation," M. Laval concluded.

Many Nazis Killed

The official announcement said that a large number of Nazi soldiers were killed in the train derailment.

Eighty more hostages will be shot if those guilty of attacking the train are not turned over for punishment by April 23, a German notice said.

In addition, 1,000 "Communists,

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

British and Chinese counterattack regains some area in Burma oil fields.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Japanese turned ruefully aside today from the enjoyment of Cherry Blossom Week, their gayest holiday period, to try to figure out how they were bombed in their own islands on Saturday.

Amid a bewildering array of reports and theories, the only definite new development in connection with the raids was an announcement from Chungking that the bombers had reached "their destination." This can be interpreted to mean the planes were launched by aircraft carriers and dropped a load of bombs on Japan while being "ferried" to China, an intriguing possibility indeed. However, it might also mean the attacking planes took off from bases in China, although this was originally denied by Chinese authorities.

Between cherry blossoms and bombs, the Japanese showed definitely that they preferred the former. In fact, there were strong indications that the raids and the mysterious circumstances surrounding them had given the Nipponese a bad attack of the jitters. Two more "alerts" sounded Sunday, evidently with no real basis, and Domei, Japanese news agency, said the Government was trying to control "baseless rumors" concerning the week-end smashes.

By their latest official account, the Japanese appeared fairly convinced that the raiders were United States medium bombers launched by three warship-shielded aircraft carriers from a considerable distance east of Japan with instructions to bomb Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kobe and then continue on to landings in Free China.

It also appeared, from numerous and sometimes conflicting reports, that the attack was a great success. Jubilant Chinese circles in Chungking predicted that the raids would compel Japan to tie up a large portion of its air force for home defense, thus weakening the power of its far-flung invasion forces.

The United States was still officially silent on the raids.

To accept the latest Tokyo version at its face value, there were about 10 planes in the raid and only one of them went down in Japan—and this because of engine trouble. Tokyo said the crew of five was taken prisoner and subjected to searching examination.

Meanwhile, with General MacArthur's command of all armed forces in the Southwest Pacific now undisputed, the United Nations drew up plans for an Australia-based counter-offensive. General MacArthur and his aides met with Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia in Canberra in the first of a series of strategy meetings.

The American General formally was designated Allied Commander in Chief over the week end. This removed the last technical impairment of General MacArthur's purpose, as Prime Minister Curtin put it, "to lead a crusade, the result of which means everything to the future of the world and mankind."

In keeping with the plans for an offensive, Allied warplanes pounded Rabaul, New Britain, Japan's chief invasion base facing Australia, in two raids over the week end. Forty Japanese planes were reported destroyed on the ground.

In Burma, British tanks and Chinese infantry joined in a combined counteroffensive and recaptured Yenangyaung in the Burma oil fields. An RAF communiqué from New Delhi, India, announced an RAF sweep of 200 miles along the West

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

New Farm Group Planned To Oppose Union Drive

Born of farmers opposition to the attempt of John L. Lewis, the Labor leader, to invade agriculture, a comprehensive new farm organization for New England was formed here today.

Serving as an overall alliance for many existing farm groups, the new association will represent between 200,000 and 250,000 New England farmers.

While the threat of organized labor to enter farming brought it into being, the new organization will have also a much broader objective. It will handle the joint problems of New England farm bodies. It is designed to aid the agriculture of this region with its postwar and other problems.

This is really the first effort to get the various farm groups of New England together as a unit for definite aims, participants commented.

Some 100 farm leaders from every New England State joined in the conference held at the Hotel Manger. Dairy associations and the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange largely co-operated in calling the meeting.

The plan of an overhead organization was presented by a committee of six consisting of Quentin Reynolds, General Manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange Harold Shaw, of Sanford, Maine; of Springfield, Mass., Chairman; Ed Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture of Vermont; W. J. Neal of Meriden, N. H., President of the New Hampshire Grange; C. P. Chapman of Westerly, R. I., President of the Rhode Island State Grange; and Frank Peet of Kent, Conn. The report was approved.

The Grangers and Farm Bureaus of the different New England States, together with the New England Milk Producers Association, and many Co-operatives ,were represented in the meeting. Mr. Peet presided.

A name was to be chosen later in the day and officers elected.

The first Directors elected weer two each to represent the following: Dairy, Poultry, Fruit, Crops, Purchasing Co-operatives, General, and Miscellaneous.

New England farmers will resist the invasion of agriculture by Mr. Lewis and District 50 of the Coal Miners' Union, Wendell P. Davis, Manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, declared here today in an interview while the conference was proceeding.

The dairy farm leader had a chance to analyze the trend on labor among the farm groups when in Washington last week. He testified Friday with other farm chiefs in opposition to the agricultural ambitions of Mr. Lewis.

Paul Revere Rides Again

By a Staff Photographer

Patriots' Day Observances on Boston Common

Over the historic route made famous in 1775 by patriot Paul Revere rode Capt. John Hedges of Jamaica Plain today in the 26th re-enactment of the dramatic ride which warned the Middlesex farmers that "the British are coming." At preliminary ceremonies on Boston Common "Paul Revere" was escorted by a color guard from the Sons of the American Revolution.

'Minute Men' Open State-Wide Campaign for Pledges to Buy War Stamps and Bonds

Safer Roads Laid to New Speed Limit

General observance of Massachusetts' 40-mile-an-hour speed limit has made Bay State highways safer than at any time in many years.

This is revealed by the report of Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that only two automobile accident fatalities occurred last week, the smallest number in any week since March, 1939. During the corresponding week a year ago nine persons were killed in automobile crashes.

"A remarkable change has come over highway traffic since the 40-mile-an-hour limit was passed," Mr. Goodwin stated. "During the past three weeks there have been 13 persons killed in Massachusetts, as compared with 41 in the three corresponding weeks of 1941.

"At the end of January, the record in this State was bad. There were 18 more persons killed than during January last year, but, as of today, that 18 has been overcome and our record is 27 fewer than the corresponding period a year ago."

Chamber Takes Up Postwar Problems

Boston's Chamber of Commerce now has a special committee on postwar problems headed by Albert Minot Chandler, Boston attorney. The new committee will complement the work of the various Chamber committees devoted to the war effort.

Included in the committee are Harrison Chadwick, editor, Massachusetts Legislative Bulletin; Prof. Anton de Haas of Harvard; Henry I. Harriman of the New England Power Company; Ernest A. Johnson of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Henry P. Kendall of The Kendall Company; Managing Director M. D. Liming; David E. Moeser of Conrad & Company; Donald P. Perry of Lyyrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery; Nicholas E. Peterson of the First National Bank, and Adolph Ullman of Northeastern Radio, Inc.

By a Staff Photographer

Being Pals Is Not a Case of Size

Left: Here's the long and short of it in dogdom. Size makes no difference. With "Pal," a young Great Dane, and "Betsey," a Dachshund, it's a case of where you find one you find the other. So says their owner, J. D. Hartford of Rye Center, N. H. Here they are shown paying a visit to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Their attendant is Ernest Reyno. Right: Say, where are the ears going with the pup? Well, "Springy" can't answer for himself in words, but Jean Callahan of Roxbury (right) can, and she informs the cameraman that she's registering her dog with the Massachusetts S. P. C. A.

Be Kind to Animals Week Sample for Year-Round Action

The twenty-fifth annual celebration of Be Kind to Animals Week was being observed today throughout the nation.

Although special emphasis is placed on "Kindness to Animals" during this week by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society's real purpose is that animals be shown kindness 52 weeks of the year.

The Society is alert to the possibilities this year that more and more horses are likely to be used because of the tire shortage and automobile rationing. As yet, they report, there is no substantial increase in the use of horses throughout the City, but it is anticipated that before the year is over more and more horses will be used for delivery of goods.

Special instructions on the care of horses will be needed, a Society official said, especially to those men who have been used to pushing trucks to the limit.

Among the most successful actions taken by the Society this year was getting restrictions placed on the sale of baby chicks and ducklings for Easter presents to children. Dr. G. L. Gately, Health Commissioner of Boston, co-operated with the S. P. C. A. to place effective restrictions on this sort of sale.

The Committee on Public Safety for Animal Protection has issued a leaflet on how to care for animals during an air raid.

Yesterday was Humane Sunday, and under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Thornton W. Burgess, naturalist and author of animals stories, presented a free lecture, "My Little Neighbors in Fur and Feathers," illustrated with colored motion pictures, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "18th Century France" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion as conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Lecture at the Council Chamber, Old State House. Miss Elizabeth Burns-Burian will tell of her "Personal Experiences in War-Torn England." This regular meeting of the Bostonian Society will be open free to the public at 2:30 p. m.

The 15th annual Children's Circus will be presented at the eighth floor restaurant of Filene's Department Store at 3:30. All the time-honored features from pink lemonade to clowns will be there. Reservations may be made at Filene's Party House.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.
Amusement Timetable: Page 14.

Hub Sermons Draw Lessons From the War

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church in Boston (Unitarian):

We must rid ourselves of all confusion, defeatism and wishthinking. France fell because of inner confusion of division and endures the shame and terror of "V as in Vichy." That need never happen to us provided we are willing to practice "V as in Valley Forge" so that we will have "V as in Victory." We will not only defy but we will defeat the enemy of human progress and freedom.

What kind of patriotism do we need today? The kind that does not content itself by praising past deeds of valor. We need a patriotism that is alert to America's present peril, that will build up a public opinion that will not tolerate Hitler's helpers on this side of the Atlantic as they spread defeatism, distrust of our government and hatred of groups in this country.

We need the kind of patriotism which has eyes to see that slavery can be reintroduced into the world at large, as it has been reintroduced into large areas of Europe. We must see that our freedom will be a deferred hope if we permit Hitler's will to dominate the world to go unchecked.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church, Boston (Episcopal):

Pelagius, in the third century, maintained that the bed-rock human nature is akin to God's nature and that nothing can completely eradicate it.

This latter theory has practical values in living, for if men believe that no matter what happens they are "made in the image of God" they will treat one another differently.

The divinest characteristic are the first and basic ones—humanness begins with them.

The moment humanity began to be human, the divine was irremovably written. That's what made humanness.

Except ye become as little children means that we have to go back to the original realities and resurrect them.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at the Old South Church, Boston (Congregational):

There can be no true liberty without law, nor any firm law without the willing assent of free men to its fairness. If we're going to be free, we've got to be considerate. For freedom without considerateness is self-defeating in the end, as well as harmful to our neighbors.

Considerateness and consideration or thoughtfulness are the same thing. Moral thoughfulness and self-discipline are the same thing. If democracy is to be saved, it must be saved without its own processes as well as from foreign foes. And this ideal is a contribution of our faith to world civilization.

So it is time for us Christians, one by one, without waiting for one another or the rest, to think about the right use of our freedom, act upon our consciences, not upon our uncriticized desires. We must begin now to save democracy at home by living up to . . . the inclusive and sufficient principle of humane considerateness, "as men that are to be judged by a law of liberty."

Drive Starts With Appeal By Governor

All-out financial support by Massachusetts citizens will be asked by a large force of "Minute-men" as they open the Federal Treasury Department's War Bond Pledge Campaign today, calling on householders and all workers to promise regular and systematic purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

Opening gun was fired in Jordan Hall last night, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and Daniel J. Doherty, State administrator of the drive, broadcasting a radio appeal in the campaign to secure 2,000,000 pledges in the Bay State.

Similar campaigns will be held in all other States during the next six weeks, with Vermont also starting its campaign today, New Hampshire on June 1, and other New England States opening their drives in the near future. Alabama will close the nation-wide drive with a campaign which starts on June 9.

In outlining the drive for Massachusetts, Mr. Doherty stated that between April 20 and May 5, organized groups of volunteer "Minute Men"—In some cases Legionnaires and volunteer Red Cross solicitors, and in others Air-Raid Protection Wardens and Auxiliary Police—would call at homes and places of employment seeking signed agreements from every persons earning a regular salary.

Headed by Dorgan

In Boston, the campaign will be headed by Thomas E. Dorgan, Clerk of the Suffolk Civil Court, and workers will canvass every Ward in the City in a systematic drive for pledges.

No solicitor has been authorized to accept any money for the purchase of either Bonds or Stamps. And the Pledge Cards are not binding legal promises to buy the Stamps or Bonds. They merely indicate the willingness of the signers to buy to the extent of their financial limitations.

Declaring that the eyes of the nation were upon Massachusetts, the first State to participate in the country-wide drive, Governor Saltonstall added: "In every emergency, the people of Massachusetts have always rallied to the call of the Federal Government. May that spirit carry on in this Pledge Drive for War Bonds and Stamps.

"As Governor of Massachusetts, I consider it a great privilege to call upon every citizen of the State to take an active interest in this drive, so that the funds necessary for guns, tanks, planes, and other armaments may be kept in constant streams to our brave men in the field, on the sea, and in the air."

The State of Oregon conducted an intensive three-day "test" of the Pledge Plan in January—a campaign in which that State's 279,000 income receivers went all-out for the regular purchase of what were then known as "Defense" Bonds and Stamps. It was the success of this experimental drive which led Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to proclaim the nation-wide campaign.

Uncle Sam Must Know

It is pointed out that Uncle Sam, in this war effort, must know from every production plant just how many guns, tanks, planes, and ships he can expect to receive within the next few months, so that he can lay his battle plans accordingly.

By the same token, he must know from the people of the nation just how many dollars he can expect to receive voluntarily in the purchase of U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps, so that he can lay his tax plans accordingly to pay for the war cost. The more dollars voluntarily pledged for the purchase of stamps and bonds, the less will be the tax load.

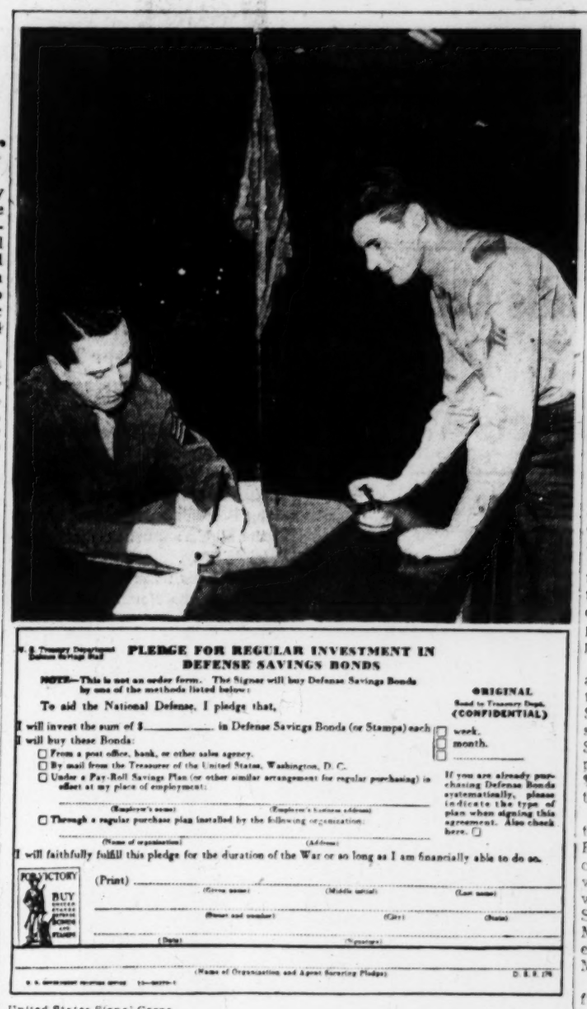
The Treasury Department also points out that the voluntary workers in this great campaign are civilian soldiers, serving without pay, without glory or thanks, and are as surely fighting a battle for freedom as are the soldiers on the far-flung battle fronts. "They are conducting a campaign which we as a nation cannot afford to lose," declared Secretary Morgenthau. "Their only weapon is a Pledge Card and a cheery word."

The slogan of the volunteer "Minutemen" of Massachusetts during the drive will be:

"Give Our Boys the Edge—Sign Your Pledge!"

Wellesley College Shifts Schedule to Save Fuel

In a program to save from 50,000 to 75,000 gallons of fuel oil the Trustees of Wellesley College have accepted the recommendation of the Academic Council of the College to have the first semester of the 1942-43 year completed before the Christmas vacation.


PLEDGE FOR REGULAR INVESTMENT IN DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS
NOTE—This is not an order form. The Signer will buy Defense Savings Bonds by one of the methods listed below:
To aid the National Defense, I pledge that,
ORIGINAL
Send to Treasury Dept.
(CONFIDENTIAL)
I will invest the sum of $ _____ in Defense Savings Bonds (or Stamps) each ☐ week, ☐ month,
I will buy these Bonds:
☐ From a post office, bank, or other sales agency.
☐ By mail from the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.
☐ Under a Pay-Roll Savings Plan (or other similar arrangement for regular purchasing) in effect at my place of employment:
(Employer's name) (Employer's business address)
☐ Through a regular purchase plan installed by the following organization:
(Name of organization) (Address)
I will faithfully fulfill this pledge for the duration of the War or as long as I am financially able to do so.
If you are already purchasing Defense Bonds systematically, please indicate the type of plan when signing this agreement. Also check here. ☐
(Print)
(Given name) (Middle initial) (Last name)
(Street and number) (City) (State)
(Date) (Signature)
(Name of Organization and Agent Securing Pledge)
D. S. S. (N)

United States Signal Corps

Pledge to Democracy—Have You Signed?

Top: The soldier who uses the gun is helping pay for it as well. The picture shows a soldier of Headquarters Detachment, First Corps Area, Boston, under the command of Maj. A. J. Lamoureaux, pledging himself in the Army War Savings Bond Campaign now being conducted in all Posts and Camps in New England, to purchase War Bonds. Lower: Reproduction of the pledge card which citizens of Massachusetts are being asked to sign in a campaign beginning in the Bay State today, to be followed soon by similar drives in other states throughout the country. These pledge cards, calling for regular investment in "Defense" Savings Bonds, were printed before the Government officially changed the name to "War" Bonds.

N. E. Smaller Business Group In Anti-Sugar Rations Drive

Reopening of Congressional hearings on the sugar situation to require OPA officials to present all facts showing that sugar rationing is immediately necessary was urged today by the Smaller Business Association of New England.

Richard C. Cooke, President of the Association, who insists that available facts show sugar rationing is not now necessary, made the request in a letter to Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, head of the Smaller Business committee in Congress.

Working to gain postponement of rationing until real need is proved, he pointed out that the recent sugar hearings in Washington were halted before Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, and other OPA officials were brought in to present facts on the necessity of rationing.

Meanwhile, Government officials are still going forward with sugar rationing plans, large consumers being scheduled to register under the rationing system on April 28 and 29 and individual consumers being warned to register for sugar ration books from May 4 to 7.

Stepping Up Drive

In the face of imminent rationing, New England interests are stepping up their campaign to postpone this major step until it is proved absolutely necessary.

Mr. Cooke has written to every New England Senator and Representative in Congress asking for close Congressional examination of the facts. Similarly a six-man committee, appointed by Mr. Cooke, is conducting a drive among various business interests for letter-writing pressure upon New England Congressional members.

In a letter to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Mr. Cooke stated:

"We question the judgment of rationing sugar to 130,000,000 people because one section of the country has been short. We do not see how we can afford to use the manpower, materials and money for such non-productive work. We have been told that weapons in 1942 are of the utmost importance, yet here is the Office of Price Administration preparing to hire 125,000 people to put across a sugar rationing program when all the facts show it is not necessary at this time."

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, estimates that Massachusetts will require 220 additional employees to handle sugar rationing. These workers, he said, are to be paid by the Federal Government.

Now Much Better

Mr. Cooke asserted today that a survey he has just made shows that while the industrial eastern seaboard did experience a sugar shortage some time ago, the "situation is now much better." Refineries, he said, are getting sugar by boat and by rail.

The Washington hearings, he said, proved that the shortage situation is actually a transportation problem. Mr. Cooke added that this is being rapidly solved. The situation has been considerably improved by the fact that much sugar earmarked for industrial alcohol production can be released because surplus corn and grain can and is being used for such production.

The pamphlet sent by OPA to local rationing boards in preparation for the rationing system, Mr. Cooke charged, is very indefinite on the need for rationing.

One of the reasons outlined, he added, is that sugar must be made available to supply the full needs of our armed forces. Yet, Mr. Cooke said, it is estimated that the armed forces need only 200,000 to 250,000 tons, a comparatively small amount.

Meanwhile, as New England interests continued their fight to postpone sugar rationing, local rationing boards started the rationing of new typewriters. Sale of these machines had been frozen for several weeks preparatory to their controlled distribution for war industries and the like. Tonight the State Rationing Board is mailing to the local boards the necessary certificates to permit typewriter purchases.

Fire on State Street From an Unknown Cause

Investigation of the four-alarm fire in a five-story granite building early yesterday at 201 State Street, Boston, at which John J. Moriarty, hoseman, was fatally injured, has as yet failed to reveal the cause.

The fire raced through the upper half of the building occupied by the Thompson-Winchester Company, a hotel and restaurant supply firm. Damage was estimated at $75,000.

Ship Model Of Boys Club Brings $750

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., April 20—Of the big fleet of ship models built here by the club of boys organized for that purpose by Arthur W. Robinson, a former Navy man, one has just been "auctioned" in New York City for $750.

But the money was not paid for the model. It was spent for War Stamps or Bonds under a unique plan by which peace-loving hobbyists throughout the country are actually fighting the Japanese with their spare time.

The whole thing started at Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby in New York, according to Mr. Robinson, who explained that Victory "auctions" are held there at frequent intervals, for which hobbyists contribute one or more articles from their hobby collections. The articles are "auctioned" for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of bombers.

What really happens is that the articles are given away free—to the one who buys the most War Stamps or Bonds. In the case of the ship model that was "made in Sharon" bonds and stamps were purchased to the total value of $750 when the hammer fell and the auctioneer cried out "sold."

The model was one of the Privateer of 1812, and was made by Mr. Robinson, the instructor of the club for building the models. The work is done in the manual training workshop of the Sharon High School by the Sharon High School Model Boat Club. Mr. Robinson is employed by The Christian Science Monitor.

When the Club first started to function in the High School, it was invited to participate in Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby. Models were sent there for exhibition and sale. Probably none ever brought so high a value, however, as the $750 paid in War Bonds and Stamps for the Privateer. The hobby auction idea has resulted in a total sale of $30,000 in War Bonds and Stamps, Mr. Robinson said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain or drizzle will continue this afternoon and tonight. Little change in temperature. Gentle to moderate winds.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Southwest Maine: Light rain or drizzle. Continued moderately cold tonight.

Vermont: Light rain or drizzle in South portion. Continued moderately cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:24 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 3:46 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:00 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Argentina and Chile Knit Trade Ties to Back Rio Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The two countries—Argentina and Chile—remaining aloof from a solid Latin-American diplomatic front against the Axis—are working closer together to shield each other from economic and perhaps political buffeting.

Both consider they are morally on the defense, and they are certainly aware of being out of the running for defense priorities. As they are at the end of the continental shipping routes, one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific coast, both, too, anticipate a relatively harder struggle for wartime sustenance than neighbors nearer to the United States.

Argentina sent a big mission over to Santiago for the ceremonies connected with the installation of President Juan Antonio Rios. It was strong politically, with Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu in the lead. There was also a strong group of trade representatives.

The first tangible economic result was the announcement that Argentina would provide 28,000 tons of wheat for Chile, apart from shipments already made or on the way, and 30,000 tons of scrap iron. It will receive in return—for it is principally a barter operation—6,000 tons of bar iron, 1,000 tons of drawn copper, 40,000 tons of coal and 15,000 tons of nitrate. New deals on similar lines are planned if this works out satisfactorily.

Disciplined Labor Helps

The provision of Chilean coal for Argentina consumption sounds strange after complaints throughout last year of domestic insufficiency of this class of fuel, but it appears that greater production has been achieved by more disciplined labor. The new regime has hinted there will be more discipline to obtain even higher production.

Señor Luis Anibal Barrios, President of the Chilean Export Board, estimates that a continually-rising production will guarantee the shipments for Argentina. Apart from the demands on labor, the old mines of the Schwager company at Coronel are installing new North American labor - saving equipment to increase the monthly production by 60,000 tons. Argentina will be happy to get coal from Chile, as it has been expending much of its own limited shipping capacity on bringing coals from Norfolk.

Argentina's scrap iron will be converted into steel for construction work in Chile, particularly for continued restoration of the southern region ravaged by earthquake three years ago. The bar iron which Chile will send to Argentina is elaborated at the State iron and steel works at Corral, near riverside Valdivia. Chile will export sulphur, also, to its neighbor.

The question of ocean transport is all-important, for nothing can be carried across the Andes while the railway remains out of action. The most that can be done is for a few thousand head of cattle to be driven through the mountain passes into Chile, north and south, as Argentina's contribution to reduced prices for its neighbor's expensive meat bill.

Ship Allotments

In the latest agreement, Vice-Admiral Francisco Stewart, Chairman of the Argentine State Merchant Fleet Board, promised to allot three ships permanently on the Buenos Ayres-Valparaiso route. The Chilean Inter-Oceanic Company is already operating between the two ports and as far as Brazil. Argentina and Chile reckon that this southern route, via the Magellan Straits, provides as safe a maritime passage as can be expected anywhere in the world today.

In the political sphere, the Argentine mission is considered to have been equally fruitful. Dr. Ruiz Guiñazu, whose role at Rio de Janeiro is fresh in continental memory, appeared so sure of his ground that, speaking at a welcome session of the Chamber of Deputies, he stressed the analogy between the two nations' foreign policies, "as ratified" at the recent conference in the Brazilian capital. He spoke of the "solvency and responsibility" with which both countries took "their own decisions." He added this announcement:

"Ours is a policy of vigilant and jealous peace which, without forgetting international and especially American solidarity, compels us to watch over our respective national interests."

This speech and remarks in similar strain at other ceremonies caused considerable satisfaction to conservative circles in Chile, especially those who, with Axis propagandists, supported the unsuccessful candidature of former President Carlos Ibañez in opposition to President Rios. Many powerful elements within the Rios Government also appear pleased at the progress toward building up greater solidarity between the two countries in defense of the stand originally taken at Rio.

Hamilton Advises Sincerity

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican National Chairman, has urged his party's Congressmen to draft a campaign war creed to "dispel any doubt" about their sincerity in the win-the-war effort.

In an open letter to Republican members of the House, he said:

"There is a pressing need to convince our people that a man or even a party could have honestly stood against our participation in the war prior to Dec. 7, 1941, and yet since that date be eagerly and keenly desirous of rendering every assistance to the successful conduct and conclusion of the war."

In the fall, all 435 House seats must be filled and Mr. Hamilton asserted:

"If you conduct this campaign primarily as partisans, capitalizing on irritations against the national Administration, you might find that a Republican success would be meaningless, the reflections merely of a certain number of political upsets—and the country would gain nothing. Indeed, it might lose much. For Republican successes so attained might be interpreted among both our enemies and our Allies as an indication of defeatism.

"But if the Republican campaign is based on the principle that there is a united effort for complete victory by all parties and all candidates, then the voters can, without fear of aiding the enemy, follow their inclinations, and serve notice on the Administration through your election that the conduct of the war must be made less partisan, less political and more efficient."

They Have an Eye for Perfection

Associated Press

Women Inspect Plane Propellers

There's no telling, some of these girls a year ago may have been selling stockings back of a counter or pounding a typewriter in an office or doing some other equally as different a job.

Women are daily quitting stores and offices and even the home to take lucrative and vital jobs in factories to relieve men for the fighting forces. Here, these women are giving the final insection to propeller blades at a Curtiss-Wright factory somewhere in New Jersey and nothing escapes their eye. On them depends in large measure the proper performance of a plane and perhaps the future of the men in it.

Text of Willkie Resolution

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Following is the text of a proposed resolution prepared by Wendell L. Willkie for presentation by National Committeeman Walter S. Hallanan of West Virginia to a meeting of the Republican National Committee:

Whereas, the Republican Party from its origin has been dedicated to the cause of human liberty, and has not hesitated to advocate that cause, or to fight for it, even at the cost of human life;

And whereas, an alliance of lawless and Godless enemies of our civilization have wrecked free institutions in many parts of the world, have enslaved whole nations, have treacherously attacked the soil of the United States, and are conspiring to overthrow the Republic;

And whereas, the people of the United States and other free peoples, who have agreed to call themselves the United Nations, are now engaged in a great war to wipe out those aggressors and to make freedom a reality for every race, color, or creed, wherever men may choose to be free:

We the members of the Republican National Committee . . . hereby resolve:

1. That we shall prosecute this war against the powers opposing us, relentlessly and without reservation, at whatever cost in wealth, energy, or human life, until the United States and its allies have won an absolute and irrevocable victory over each and every one of those enemy powers, namely, Germany, Japan, Italy and their allies.

2. That the destruction of human life and hopes, the cost to civilization and decent progress and the threat to our future, which have resulted from the actions of those enemy powers, are such that we can recognize no peace with those powers except peace with victory, and we will not under any circumstances entertain any proposals of peace until such victory be won, however persuasive the propaganda in which such proposals may be clothed.

It has long been the proclaimed doctrine of the Republican Party that a community of people cannot exist half slave, half free. The progress of human events, of science and technology, of communications and of political and economic institutions, has been such, since the days of our founding, that it is no longer realistic to limit this enduring principle to the shores of any single nation, however large. We, therefore, further resolve:

3. To undertake now and in the future whatever just and reasonable international responsibilities may be demanded in a modern world reduced in size and bound together by airplane, by radio, by mass production, by all the close inter-relations of invention and industry which we Americans have done so much to create, to the end that our own liberty may be preserved, that free institutions and a free way of life may be supported and encouraged in the rest of the world and that the blighting and destructive process of war may not again be forced on us and the free and peace-loving peoples of this earth by tyrannous aggressors, operating not by the role of law but by the rule of force.

Realizing that the things we believe in as free and self-governing people, and are now fighting to preserve, will no longer exist if we do not win this war; realizing in fact that there will no longer be free and self-governing people in the world if we do not win this war; and realizing that we will not win this war unless we prosecute it not only with ardor but with single-minded effectiveness, we, therefore, resolve:

4. That through informed and aroused public opinion and through our elected representatives in Congress, we will be a constructive and energetic force in the conduct of the war effort, and that we will urge upon the Administration in power whatever measures seem necessary to that end. Now, and specifically, we urge:

A. In every branch of the war effort, the selection of men and women best fitted to do the job, regardless of party affiliation or economic status. And also the weeding out of inappropriate and incompetent political appointments throughout the Government's war machinery.

B. The drastic reduction of all non-war expenditures.

C. The postponement of experiments in social reform until the war is over. We realize that the correction of certain social injustices can be made under the pressure of war which years of peaceful effort have failed to bring about, such as, for instance, the discrimination against the Negro citizen in industry, in labor, and in the armed services of the nation. Such things we do not consider in the realm of social experiment. They are wrongs under the Constitution, and we shall work to correct them. But humane social research can be profitably conducted only in a time of normal living. There will be no such thing as normal living for the duration of the war and theoretical experiments we might all welcome in a safer time can be positively harmful now to the effectiveness of our war effort.

D. We urge that the various channels of communication between the Government and the public be cleared of duplication of effort and personnel and that someone be appointed with authority who is willing to accept the responsibility of dealing candidly with the public within the limits of military advisability. And we point out that the publication of bad news should not be withheld for any political reason or from any false notion of its effect upon public morale. The inevitable accumulation and belated announcement of such news only serve to weaken the people's faith in official pronouncements.

E. We urge that labor should have a place in the Government, a share in the responsible total planning of the war program. That some one person acceptable to labor should be appointed to so represent labor, and that the administration should adopt a just and reasonable labor policy instead of fostering the confusion inevitably resulting from unrelated and inconsistent decision rendered by a multiplicity of agencies.

F. Inasmuch as organization is a great weakness of the present Administration, and that weakness is nowhere plainer than in the present military setup—we urge that an Army-Navy-Air Board of Strategy be formed with a single head responsible only to the President, to the end that the conduct of the war may be under a unified command and not by divided staff committees.

Finally, we pledge the accomplishment of these ends and of our acknowledged international responsibilities in the spirit of the basic Republican faith, the preservation of a strong and united nation.

Tennessee Farm Boy Wins Scholarship

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 18 (AP)—A farm boy from Tennessee has won the National American Legion high school oratorical contest.

Albert P. Smith, Jr., of Hendersonville, Tenn., was awarded a $4,000 college scholarship in competition with three other finalists. He said he planned to attend Vanderbilt University.

H. C. Burton, of Kaysville, Utah, was second; Harold A. Pollman, of Carrington, N. D., third, and Mildred E. Miller, of Waterbury, Conn., fourth.

High Negro Officer For Race Equality

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis told the all-southern Negro Youth Congress yesterday that he felt "racial distinctions should be eliminated from our body politics and we should think of all persons who constitute our citizenry as full citizens."

General Davis, a Negro officer attached to the office of the Inspector General in Washington, said "we Americans have placed too much emphasis on race."

He declared he recently had noticed a general tendency in influential official quarters to allow the Negro youth a fuller share in the war effort.

N. Y. Coastline Lights Ordered Blacked Out

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Nightly blackouts for the duration along the coastlines of Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Queens were ordered Saturday night by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine.

"The lights along our coastline present a serious menace to our shipping from enemy submarine attacks, and it is imperative and it is necessary to take steps to correct this condition.

". . . all lights visible from seaward must be masked, screened or entirely extinguished," the order said.

Civil Patrol Is Credited With 'Assists'

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Enemy submarines piling up an ever-growing toll of Atlantic ship sinkings chalked up 14 more officially announced victims last week but are being harried constantly not only by Army and Navy forces but the Civil Air Patrol as well.

While the Navy-announced tabulation of Atlantic losses since Pearl Harbor reached 141 yesterday, Maj.-Gen. Follett Bradley, commanding officer of the First Air Forces of the Eastern Defense Command, credited the C. A. P. with "assists" in sinking undersea prowlers and aiding survivors of sunken vessels by spotting them from the air.

General Bradley also said civilian fliers on regular patrol had prevented attacks upon shipping in some instances by forcing the submersibles to "crash-dive."

The tabulation:

	Week April 13-19	Week April 6-12	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	7	9	75
Off Canada	1	0	24
In the Caribbean	4	1	34
Off South America	2	2	8
	14	12	141

Eight of the latest ships sunk were American vessels, three British, one Norwegian and two unidentified.

Sub Shells Island

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, April 20 (AP)—An enemy submarine prowling within 750 miles of the Panama Canal fired a number of shells at important oil installations at Bullen Bay on this island before dawn Sunday but an official announcement said all the projectiles missed.

A coastal defense battery went into action immediately and, the announcement said, "the enemy stopped firing, dived and did not make any further appearance."

The attack, coming at 3 a. m. and directed at installations of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, was the third against the U. S. garrisoned Dutch West Indies in little more than a month.

Staggered Work Hours Adopted by Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 20 (AP)—This fifth largest City of the United States—largest in the world in area—handicapped by inadequate transportation facilities, adopted the staggered work hours system today.

Coughlin Takes Responsibility For Magazine Social Justice

ROYAL OAK, Mich., April 20 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, in a public statement today assumed personal responsibility for control of the magazine Social Justice, its policies and its contents "if Social Justice, as Attorney General Biddle is reported to have declared in his press conference, is 'clearly seditious.'"

Mr. Biddle announced Friday at Washington that a special District of Columbia Grand Jury would investigate all phases of the publication of Social Justice, a magazine which the Radio Priest founded in 1934, but with which the Priest has disavowed any connection since 1940.

The Attorney General's action followed an order from the Postmaster-General barring the periodical from the mails for alleged seditious statements.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin has stated that Social Justice is owned by his parents, Thomas J. and Amelia Coughlin of Royal Oak. E. Perrin Schwartz is its editor.

The Priest's statement assuming responsibility for the magazine's pronouncements was issued in a press conference today at the Rectory of the Shrine of the Little Flower here.

The Coughlin Statement

The statement follows:

"According to press reports, Attorney General Biddle, in an investigation expected to take several months, will place before the Federal Grand Jury in the District of Columbia, evidence, the object of which will be 'indictments under what is known as the sedition law of "all those responsible" for the magazine, Social Justice.

"It is not necessary for the Federal Grand Jury in the District of Columbia to take several months, or even several days, for determining 'all those responsible' for Social Justice.

"Time and again I have said, and here repeat, that I am neither the editor, publisher, nor owner of Social Justice magazine. However, I do here and now publicly state, that I, Father Charles E. Coughlin, Pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower, alone am responsible for and do control the magazine, its policies and contents. This sole responsibility and control over the policy-making and content of the magazine I have exercised personally and officially by by effective moral and spiritual influence and direction over the editors, publishers and owners of Social Justice.

"If Social Justice, as Attorney General Biddle is reported to have declared in his press conference, is 'clearly seditious,' the responsibility is mine alone.

"This is the information the Attorney General states he desires to obtain through an investigation expected to take several months. I submit it voluntarily.

(Signed)

Father Charles E. Coughlin,
Pastor, Shrine of the Little Flower."

Will Obey All Laws

Along with the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's personal statement, a page proof of the April 27 issue of Social Justice was distributed to newsmen by one of the Priest's office staff. It stated the magazine's intent to continue publication, and added:

"If Social Justice Publishing Company by lawful authority is required to suspend publication or is forbidden to distribute its publication it goes without saying that it will comply. It will observe literally and faithfully the decrees of any lawfully constituted authority.

"Until and unless the publication and distribution of Social Justice are forbidden by lawful authority, Social Justice Publishing Company will, in accordance with its constitutional rights, continue to issue and, within the limited spheres available to it, distribute the publication."

Attorney General Biddle said at Washington Friday that the Government would take all necessary steps to prevent distribution of the magazine outside of the mails, such as by express shipments. Express company officials at Detroit have said they would refuse to accept material which has been barred from the mails.

New Government Formed in Syria

DAMASCUS, Syria, April 20 (AP)—Sheikh Taj-ed-Din el Hassani, President of Syria, accepted the resignation of the Cabinet and named Husni Bey Berazi, the Mayor of Damascus, to form a new Government.

The new Cabinet includes Emir Hassan Attrach, administrator of the Djebel Druz area, as Minister of National Defense, and Mounir Bey Ajlani, former chief of the Cabinet, as Minister of Youth and Propaganda.

Minor Normandie Fires Practically 'Every Day'

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Three times in as many months firemen have been called to put out blazes on the $60,000,000 former French liner Normandie, and Fire Commissioner Patrick Walsh says that, in addition, there have been minor fires on the fallen giant virtually "every day."

Sparks from the metal-cutting operations of workmen attempting to salvage the 83,000-ton ship from her pierside position on the bottom of the Hudson River caused many small fires since the disastrous one of Feb. 9, Mr. Walsh said last night, but in almost every case these were extinguished immediately.

Army Order Is Relaxed For West Coast Alien

SALINAS, Calif., April 20 (AP)—The Army relaxed evacuation orders to permit Mrs. Victoria Santo, an Italian alien, to return to her Castroville ranch home, within an area from which enemy nationals have been ordered to leave.

Mrs. Santo has four sons in the Army, three of whom fought on Bataan peninsula. A fifth, who was a member of a National Guard company, passed on. She has two other boys not yet old enough to join.

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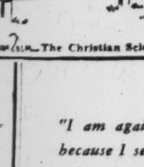
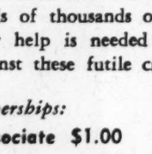
HUMANE WEEK—APRIL 19-APRIL 25



Let us make Humane Week an excuse to be just a little kinder and more thoughtful of our animal friends all the time.

Help Us Make 1942 a Humane Year



ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON
51 CARVER STREET

PLEASE REMEMBER: Be Kind to Animals Week, April 19-25

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
and the
Angell Animal Hospital
170-184 Longwood Avenue, Boston

Special campaign is starting to raise funds for extensive additions to the Society's Animal Hospitals in Boston and Springfield.

We Receive Nothing from State, City or Community Fund

FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, President—ALBERT A. POLLARD, Treasurer
ERIC H. HANSEN, Executive Vice-President

PROCLAMATION
We the People and Government of the UNITED STATES ABHOR
AGGRESSION, SLAVERY AND THE CRUEL & INHUMANE TREATMENT OF CONQUERED PEOPLES
WHAT ABOUT VIVISECTION AND THE CRUEL AND INHUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS?
The Christian Science Monitor

A TIMELY REMINDER

During the 'Be Kind to Animals' Week April 19-25

Vivisection continues to claim its toll of hundreds of thousands of helpless animals. So, your help is needed to protest effectively against these futile cruelties.

Memberships:			
Associate	$1.00	Sustaining	$5.00
Active	2.00	Patron	10.00
		Life	100.00

"I am against vivisection because I see no reason to believe that its benefits to humanity justify the cruel practice."

FANNIE HURST

VIVISECTION INVESTIGATION LEAGUE
INCORPORATED
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A non-profit organization

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Marvo 3 lb tin 62¢ (1 lb tin 22¢)

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Suds up and Rave!

Because Swan suds are baby-mild
They are perfect for a child.
Another reason folks are raving
Is that Swan's so penny-saving.

• Raving? Sure! Swan's baby-gentle—mild as imported castiles. No soap is purer!

Swan up and Save!

Doing dishes? Swan suds fast . . . :
Suds that save because they last!
Also, Swan is mild as May—
Grand for hands, the gals all say.

• Swan suds last longer than old-style floating soaps, do more dishes!

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Volunteer Counselors Trained For Girl Scouts' Sharon Camp

A course of training for those who wish to serve as volunteer counselors at the Day Camp of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts in Sharon will be given by the Massachusetts Audubon Society on four successive Tuesdays, beginning tomorrow. Teachers of the course will be Russell Mason, Kenneth Pike, and Miss Evelyn Bergstrom.

The Day Camp of the Girl Scouts is located on the 140-acre bird sanctuary of the Audubon Society in Sharon, and many of its counselors have been mothers of the campers. The camp is designed to meet the summer camping needs of girls who for one reason or another cannot attend a resident camp at a distance, but the camp program follows as nearly as possible that of the usual summer camp. It includes outdoor cookery, trail hikes, bird lore, camp dramatics, and handcrafts.

Six sessions of four days each are announced for the coming season, each session intended for girls of specific districts around Boston. Beginning with a session on July 7, 8, 9, and 10 for the Parkway District, they are: July 14, 15, 16, 17 for Jamaica Plain and Roxbury; July 21, 22, 23, 24 for girls from Dorchester; July 28, 29, 30, and 31 for Allston and Brighton; Aug. 4, 5, 6, and 7 for South Boston; and Aug. 11, 12, 13, and 14 for Central and East Boston and for Charlestown.

The camping fee for a four-day session is nominal, but girls must either furnish their own transportation or meet at a designated central point where a camp bus can pick them up. Each camper brings her own lunch and is reminded that "no good camper brings more to eat than she needs." Milk can be purchased at the camp for five cents.

This year, according to an announcement made by Miss Arla Born, Day Camp Director, the emphasis will be upon activities of practical value to girls who are serving in their communities. Nutrition would come under this head, as would conservation of natural resources and simple living in the open.

Two or three leaders are provided for each group of ten or twelve girls. Upon arrival at the camp, the group leaves for its camp home in the woods, which is one of several cleared places along the trails equipped with a table, a bulletin board, a thermos for drinking water, and a metal bread box for supplies, first aid kit, paper cups, etc. Here the leaders and campers together plan their program for the four days. Popular items on the programs have been the learning of bird names and calls, and how to recognize the many trees in the woods. Campers have learned about the destructive work of the gypsy moth and how to exterminate this pest. One group held a contest to see which camper could get rid of the largest number of moths. Interest in birds has led to the formation of a Junior Audubon Society with nearly a hundred members.

Chairman of the Day Camp is Mrs. Raymond Kinsman. Mrs. Ethel L. Gray is Director of all the three Girl Scout Camps, namely, Treasure Island in Lake Winnepesaukee, Camp Wheaton Byers at Cedar Hill, Waltham, and Day Camp at Sharon, and Miss Alice Thorndike is Chairman of all camps.—L. B. H.

Noted Industrial Designer To Speak to Hub Fashion Group

The Fashion Group of Boston will have as its guest speaker at luncheon next Friday Col. George Stuart Brady, chief analyst of the Raw Materials and Shipping Division of the Board of Economic Warfare. The luncheon is to be held at the Copley-Plaza at 12:15 o'clock, and the public is invited.

Colonel Brady, who comes directly from Washington, will speak on fabrics and materials in wartime, and will bring to Boston news of the Federal program and its affect on the future availability of materials for civilian supply.

Over a period of years as an industrial designer Colonel Brady has worked with a wide variety of materials for many large industrial concerns, including metal textiles, paper, and leather. His first-hand knowledge of the problems of industrial production, as well as his keen perception of the civilian needs makes his talk equally important to consumers, manufacturers and retailers.

His experience as an engineer, soldier, author, and editor is based on first-hand knowledge of many far-flung outposts of the world including extensive European travel and six years of work in three South American countries where he served as an American Trade Commissioner. Colonel Brady's career has included work as chief draftsman and maintenance engineer for a railroad, engineering work on the Panama Canal in the construction of Canal fortifications, and that of general foreman, equipment engineer and finally supervisor of production for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

During the World War he was administrative and technical officer at the ordinance base and repair shops at Mehun-sur-Yeore in France where he earned an Army citation for 'exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services." He has also received the Order of the Purple Heart.

The Fashion Group of Boston whose membership includes leading women executives in the fields of advertising, retailing, styling, education, and manufacturing was founded five years ago. Plans for this luncheon have been made by Muriel Cox, co-director of the Chamberlain School and program Chairman of the Group.

Miss Lillian Beckett, Regional Director of the Fashion Group announces that there will be opportunity for questions and discussions at the close of the talk. Luncheon tickets may be purchased from Miss Laurice Moreland, secretary of the Fashion Group at the Harry M. Frost advertising agency, 260 Tremont Street or from any member of the Group. Special student tickets are available for the lecture.

Alumnae of Seven Colleges Hold Annual Party Wednesday

The alumnae clubs in Boston of the Seven Colleges—Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley—are holding their annual College Information Party Wednesday at 4 p. m. in the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mrs. Karl Compton, wife of the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will talk to the group of prospective college students who have been invited, on "Choosing a College." Invitations have been sent to undergraduates in all the secondary schools of Metropolitan Boston, and Mrs. H. Starr Ballou, Jr., of Wellesley, President of the Smith Alumnae Club of Boston, will act as hostess.

Assisting her will be these representatives of the Seven Colleges: Mrs. Paul Flint, Mrs. Thomas R. Merman, and Mrs. Robert Rhoades, from the Barnard Club. Mrs. Everett Case, Miss Hildegarde Hunt, and Miss Charlotte Hutchins, of Bryn Mawr. Mrs. Charles E. Greene, Mrs. Paul Havenstein, and Miss Dixie Scott, from Mount Holyoke. Mrs. Bancroft Beatley, Mrs. Robert Masson, Miss Dewar Gordon, and Miss Katherine Jones of Radcliffe. Mrs. Ballou, Mrs. Arthur Hertig, Mrs. Stephen W. Grant, and Mrs. Osborne Earle of Smith. Miss Mary R. Heard, Miss Margaret Rice, and Miss Elizabeth Black of Vassar. Mrs. John E. Eaton, Jr., Mrs. Oscar M. Haussermann, Mrs. August H. Haffenreffer, Jr., and Miss Marie E. Haffenreffer of Wellesley College.

A similar tea was held by the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Club of Boston last Saturday, which this year has had a new committee working on publicizing Mount Holyoke among prospective students. The committee has as its chairman Mrs. Ray C. Hall of Needham, and is composed of alumnae from communities surrounding Boston. On Saturday, Mrs. Charles E. Greene of Winchester, who is President of the Alumnae Club, welcomed the guests, and Miss Harriet Newhall, Director of Admissions at the College, was present to show motion pictures of college activities. Mrs. G. Farrington Fiske of Sherborn talked to the guests, who included prospective students and their mothers.

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Program to Aid Free French

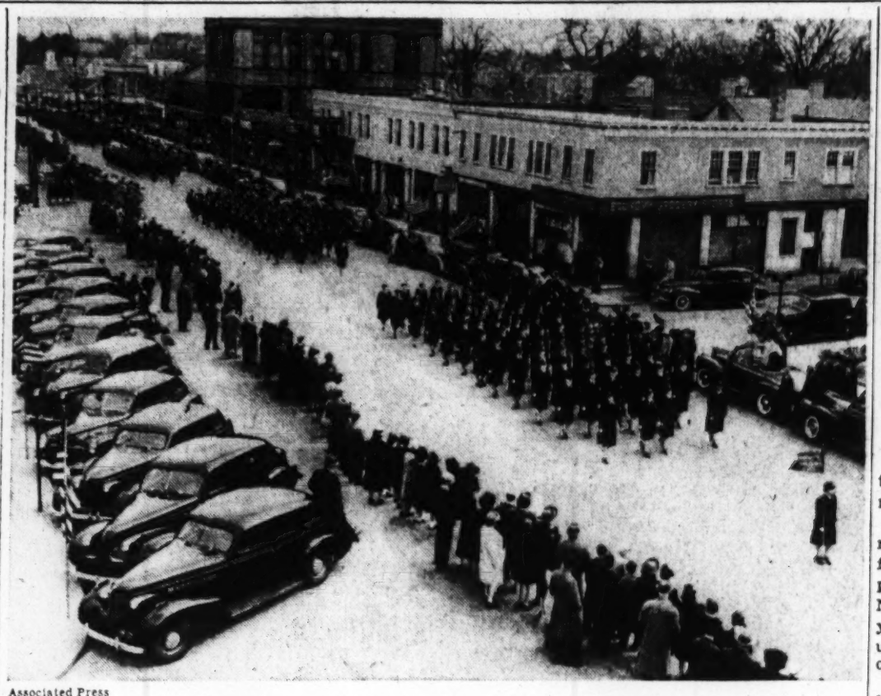
A special program of chamber music is being presented by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, directed by Alfred Zighera, in aid of the Free French Division of the British and American Ambulance Corps, Inc., at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday, April 28, at the Hotel Vendome.

Proceeds from the concert will go toward the purchase of ambulances for the Free French forces wherever they may be fighting.

Sponsors of the program include Mrs. Louis Curtis, Mrs. Kerr Blackmer, Mr. and Mrs. Irving C. Tomlinson, Mrs. J. N. Brown, Lucien Kinsolving, Mrs. Robert W. Emmons, Jr., Miss Fanny P. Mason, Mrs. L. G. McMichael, and Arthur Fiedler.

Boston and Maine Gets War Bond Sale Award

With 13,551 out of a possible 14,477 employees already enrolled through regular pay-roll deductions for the purchase of war bonds "for the duration," the Boston & Maine Railroad's employees have been presented with a Certificate of Merit Award by representatives of the United States Treasury Department.



Associated Press

The Women's Defense Corps Swings Into Line

In dress uniforms of brown or fatigue dress of blue, 2,000 members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps paraded in the two-mile march through Lexington yesterday in annual observances of Patriot's Day. The Corps held sway all day, conducting exercises on Lexington's historic Common and on the Playground displaying the work done by its members and its preparation for emergency.

Enemy Aliens The Topic Of Women Voters

A panel discussion on "The Enemy Alien in the Present Emergency" is being sponsored by the Belmont League of Women Voters tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Chenery School, Washington Street.

The presiding officer in the discussion will be Prof. Erwin N. Griswold, formerly on the staff of the Attorney General and at present a member of the Alien Enemy Hearing Board, who will present the Federal Government's point of view on the question.

The speaker on the side of the enemy alien will be Prof. George de Santellina, of the Department of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Santellina speaks as an alien who, although he has taken out his first papers toward naturalization, is subject to all the restrictions placed upon those classified as enemy aliens.

A third speaker will be C. Fayette Taylor, a member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Liberties Union, and his plea will be for maximum civil liberties consistent with necessary precautions.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 21
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Latin News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Spanish Features and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7m)

3:30 p. m.—News
3:05 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires"; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headlines.
8:40 p. m.—"Echoes of Gilbert and Sullivan."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mount Washington N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—First Game: Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators Baseball Game.
3:30 p. m.—Band Parade
3:45 p. m.—Second Game: Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators Baseball Game.
5:45 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"Music for America"; Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—J. B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation.
10:30 p. m.—"Music that Endures"; Tenor and Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel" with Arthur Mann; Recorded.

Lexington's Famous Resolve Reaffirmed on Battle Green

Reaffirming the famous Lexington Resolve of 1774, pledging "everything dear in life, yea, and life itself, in support of our common cause," 1,000 Massachusetts citizens today submitted their action to the Nation for approval.

The pledge was publicly made at exercises yesterday on Lexington's historic Battle Green. Led by Archibald R. Giroux, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, the assembly repeated the patriot's pledge: "We trust in God that should the state of our affairs require it we shall be ready to sacrifice our estates and everything dear in life, yea, and life itself, in support of our common cause."

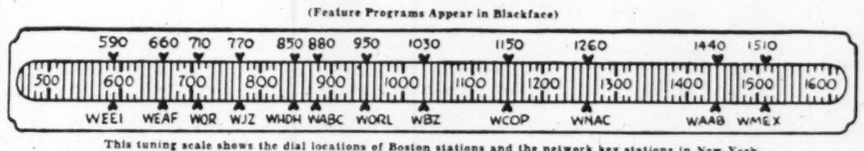
Mr. Giroux immediately turned the resolve over to Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, who attended yesterday's observance in place of the Governor. He asked her to request the Governor to send the resolve, with the action of the persons on the Green, to President Roosevelt.

Earlier, Mrs. Saltonstall, Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area; Major-Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commander of the Northeast Area, Public Safety Committee officials and other dignitaries reviewed a parade of 2,000 women members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

With the exception of the exercises at the monument to the fatally wounded of the Battle of Lexington, the program was entirely supervised by the M. W. D. C. Practically, it was "Women's Day." In the dress uniform of brown, or in varying shades of fatigue blue, the Corps displayed their ability to march, put out fires, administer first-aid and manage a canteen. All afternoon their work went on at the Common or on Lexington Playground.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum" sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	First baseball game, Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins" sketch	Baseball Interviews	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Dance Matinee
3:45 'The Family Front'	"15 Minutes from B'way	'Right to Happiness'	Second baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:00 Navy Day	Arthur Tracy, songs	Backstage Wife'	Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
4:15 Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Second baseball game, Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Swing Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: variety	'Young Widder Brown'	Red Sox-Washington	Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	'Singing Cowboy'	When a Girl Marries'	Baseball Game	Dance Matinee
5:15 Preview	"Little Orphan Annie"	'Portia Faces Life'	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Superman" sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Musical Headliners	'Musical Roundup'	Italian Melodies	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Sports Matinee, Dinner Concert; Talk	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Defense
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music,	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	The Johnson Family"	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Garden Gossip	Dance orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Blaze House Topics
7:45 serial drama	Jimmie Blair	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	'Sizing Up the News'	Dance orchestra
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	'Music for America'	Round Table: Evacuation
8:30 Gay 90's Revue:	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	tenor; orchestra	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Elm Davis	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	'Music for America'	Drama
9:00 Radio Theater: Martha Scott, Fredrie March: "One Foot in Heaven"	"Remember Pearl Harbor": L. Noble's Orch. Frontline Headlines Meet the Band	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra. "Doctor I. Q.": quiz program	Gabriel Heatter, news Sports Matinee	"Pages From the Classical Album
9:15			News Service	Classical Album
9:30			Vaughn Monroe's Orch	Classical Album
9:45			"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	Mme. Lee Ya Ching	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"String Time"	vocalists; chorus	J. B. Eastman: "Trans-	Dance orchestra
10:30 Civilian Defense pgm	Treasury Star Parade	"Hot Copy": newspaper	"Music That Endures";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'Here Comes Band'; Talk	dramatic sketch	tenor; orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00 News; Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, News	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local News; Music	Times Square Party	Griff Williams' Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons,"	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	'Day's End'; music
11:45 Music	Music You Want	dramatization	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Fiesta	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	'Eight Bells' music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News,	'Morning Watch'; talks	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Variety Show; News,	Headline News; Morning Toast; music	"Musical Roundup" "Musical Roundup"	'Morning Varieties' 'Morning Varieties'	"Post Exchange" McIntyre's Hawaiians
8:45				
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	'News and Rhythm'	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	'The Breakfast Club'	Food news	'Merry-Go-Round'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	'The Breakfast Club'	Talk; Singing Strings	'Merry-Go-Round'	'Morning Pickup'; orch
9:45 'Harvey & Dell'; sk.	Shopping news	'Musical Roundup'	Dramatization	'Morning Pickup'; orch
10:00 Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor	'Bess Johnson'	'N. E. Cupboard'	Studio talk
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	'Bachelor's Children'	Choir Loft	'Handy Andy'
10:30 'Stepmother'	Musical program	'Help Mate': sketch	'Melody Strings'	'Shopping With You'
10:45 Food Fair	Chaplain Jim, U. S. A.	'Mary Marlin' sketch	Studio speaker	'Shopping With You'
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	'Second Husband' sk.	'The Bartons' sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	'Kind to Animals'; or
11:15 News; Music	'Honeymoon Hill' sk.	'Vic and Sade': sketch,	Australian News; record	Organ guest
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	'John's Other Wife'	'Road of Life': sketch,	Colonial Network Orch.	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	'Just Plain Bill"	'David Harum': sketch	Colonial Network Orch	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	'Gene and Glenn'	Boake Carter, News	'Rhythm Revue'; Sports
12:15 Big Sister: sketch	'Judy and Jane'	'Kaleidoscope'; music,	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington news	Serenade in Tangotime	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	"Musical Roundup"	"I'll Find My Way": sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk.	N. E. Agricultural News,	Marjorie Mills: house-	Variety program	David Allen, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	hold talk	War Bonds; Salute to S. A.	The Playgoer
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	'Light of the World'	Cedric Foster	'The Victory Program'
2:15 Serial drama	Contrast in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Russian War Relief"	'The Victory Program'
2:30 We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	'Guiding Light'	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum" sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins" sketch	ington baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Dance Matinee
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Southernaires," quartet	'Right to Happiness' sk.	ington baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:00 Jerry Wayne, Songs	Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife' sk.	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Dance Matinee
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	ington baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 'Mosaic': D. Castillo	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	'Young Widder Brown'	ington baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	'When a Girl Marries'	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Musical Camera	'Little Orphan Annie'	'Portia Faces Life'	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30 Orchestra; Talk	"Four of Us"; music	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong'	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Musical Headliners	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert,	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway,	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music,	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Baseball Scores; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news,	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	PM Reporter, news
7:30 American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Carmen Miranda, songs
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	'Inside of Sports'	Oldtime Dance Favorites
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	'What's My Name'; quiz	Leo Reisman's Orchestra
8:15 Heir"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Aria Auditions"
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Aria Auditions"
9:00 "Archie"; comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Summer Symphony	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	NBC Summer Symphony	guests	'Canadian War Front"	Variety Hour
10:00 Music in the Night;	NBC Summer Symphony	Bob Hope; J. Colonna,	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 Walter Gross' Or.	NBC Summer Symphony	soloists; orch.; guests	Australian News; Music	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 Public Affairs	Morgan Beatty, News	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Griff Williams' Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	'Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	The McFarland Twins	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	The McFarland Twins	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Policewomen Doing Their Part

First of Six Articles on Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency in Greater Boston is on the increase. It is reflected in police records; in the juvenile courts; in a marked rise in commitments to State institutions.

War hysteria is held responsible. The Police Commissioner, Judges of juvenile courts, probation officers, and teachers are on the alert in an effort to ward off this mounting wave of crime.

These articles, which survey the problem at first hand, are designed to acquaint the public with conditions and encourage serious attention to this important problem of civilian defense.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was too cold for "dates" on the Common this drizzly Saturday night.

The dim cafes and smoke-filled night clubs of Scollay Square offered more comfortable meeting places for the boys of Uncle Sam's Navy and those romantic-eyed young girls who pursue the blue uniform as persistently as the ocean follows the shore line.

Policewomen Agnes Callahan and Irene C. Bombach knew where to find them. Knew all the haunts; many of the faces.

Major Problem

They knew, too, that as more and more sailors pour into Boston for shore leave, as school closes and warm weather comes, sailor-and-girl pick-ups will become one of the major wartime problems of the community.

It is one of the problems of war. Should be recognized as such. It should be faced squarely and dealt with. It can be solved—by the redoubled efforts of city authorities and social agencies. And parents!

No one wishes to close his eyes to the situation and pass by on the other side. The authorities and social agencies are already active. But it is not entirely up to them. It is a community problem, as well—and again includes parents!

The policewomen omitted the Common from their beat this night, going directly to the Scollay Square haunts where sailors congregate and Susie from Somerville giggles hopefully for a "date with a gob," her idea of the last word in smart sophistication.

Quiet Night

"It's quiet tonight," remarked one of the policewomen as they made the rounds. "Most of the ships have left," they added by way of explanation.

A group of sailors in one night spot applauded vigorously as a girl singer finished a husky rendition of "Blues in the Night." Young girls in groups of two or three sat at tables by themselves with many a bright glance toward the sailors down front.

Common "Must" Soon

But it is not always "quiet" in Scollay Square nor will the Common always be too cold for "dates." Then the policewomen know that historic Boston green will be a "must" on their beat; that they will have all they can do—and perhaps more unless they have assistance—to keep things in order.

Without the co-operation of parents policewomen Mrs. Callahan and Mrs. Bomrach work under a heavy handicap.

Parents are fortunate indeed, whether they appreciate it or not, in the guardianship of the two competent policewomen on the night beat. They are sympathetic yet firm. They prevent a court record against the girls whenever possible; give them advice and help.

Problem Urgent

Even now, from Maine and New York, Connecticut and New Hampshire, girl runaways are being picked up in Boston. Girls who leave home because they know there are sailors in Boston, soldiers at Camp Edwards.

Young girls, they are, mostly. Girls in that in-between age, when they're neither children nor adults. Girls of 15 and 16 who yearn for excitement and romance.

There were the three girls from Maine. Two of them, 14 and 15, were picked up recently for shoplifting and brought to the police station. Mrs. Callahan questioned them. Where did they come from? Where were their parents?

Stories Checked

From New Hampshire, they said, naming a city. But police there, reached by long-distance telephone, reported no one by the name given lived in that town.

Their parents were professional gamblers, they said. They followed the horse races; were on the go all the time; had no established address. "Why, I may not hear from my parents for months," one of them lied glibly.

Meanwhile Mrs. Callahan consulted the missing persons file, found descriptions fitting the two girls and a third who was said to be with them. The two then admitted their real identity, and said the other girl would be found at their room.

Arriving at the address, the police found two sailors, one digging into a box of chocolates, the other reading a magazine, his feet slung over the arm of the chair. The girl, they said, was attending a show with another sailor.

Boys Vamoose

The two boys promptly vamoosed, evidently tipping off the missing girl that the police were waiting for her. She did not return to the room, but was picked up by police early in the morning on the street in the company of two sailors.

By this time the parents had driven top speed from Maine, arriving at the police station, where Mrs. Callahan and other police officers had been working on the case practically all night.

"We always try, especially if it is a first offense, to solve the problem with the help of the parents and send the girl home without a court record," Miss Callahan explained.

Of course they're not all runaways, these girls who loiter on the Common for sailor pick-ups. Many of them are from near-by cities, like the two youngsters from Medford that Mrs. Callahan found late at night about to get into a taxi with two sailors.

Noticing that there seemed to be an argument with one of the girls apparently reluctant to go along, Mrs. Callahan went over to question the girls. Both had been drinking. Both admitted they were under 21, but said they told the restaurant proprietor that they were older.

A "Lark"

As she continued her questioning one of the girls burst into tears, sobbing, and said she wanted to go home. They had come in town, picked up the sailors as a "lark," and it was not until later that the girls realized in what folly their little escapade might end.

Mrs. Callahan called a police car and took them home. "Oh, we're so glad you came along," they confessed shakily as they left her.

Protection of girls such as these and their sailor friends from experiences such as this is not neglected. In all of the Scollay Square night spots which I visited with Mrs. Callahan and Mrs. Bombach, two members of the Navy Shore Patrol stood on guard.

Policemen in plain clothes were pointed out to me by the two women. We met the Chief of the Shore Patrol making his rounds and "looking after the boys." One club was "playing host" to three men from the Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

Another Problem

The problem is not so much in the night clubs as it is in questionable rooming houses. These are what have the Police on the alert and the Shore Patrol Chief uneasy.

This is not to say that girls the sailors "date up" are immoral. The meetings are often innocent, the friendships harmless. But there is always potential danger in these pick-ups, no matter what the circumstances.

Scores of clubs, organizations and individuals are planning wholesome recreation and entertainment for the sailors and their girl friends in a determined effort to put these meetings on a right basis.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty has been active personally in promoting supervised entertainment for the service men. The U. S. O., as everyone knows, represents the combined efforts of six national agencies in that direction.

The Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee is appealing urgently for private home hospitality for the boys as one method of preventing shore-leave homesickness and street pick-ups.

The Mass. Committee on Public Safety is on the job, too, through its new Boston committee on Social Protection.

Citizens Along Androscoggin Waiting Action on Pollution

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 20 — Maine citizens who live along the valley of the Androscoggin River are waiting with interest to see if definite action will follow report of engineers to the Maine Sanitary Water Board that for an expenditure estimated at $550,000 three pulp and paper mills could eliminate most of the odor resulting from the discharge of industrial wastes into the river during the summer months. Without cooperation and voluntary assistance from these industries, the Maine Sanitary Water Board is powerless to act beyond the point of recommendation and investigation.

Metcalf and Eddy, a Boston engineering firm, has submitted to the board a detailed, study and survey of conditions on the Androscoggin River — conditions that gave rise to the popular demand for Legislative action and led to the naming of the water board. The report attributes the pollution of the river to industry and declares that 96% of the pollution reaching the river is from industrial wastes.

The report mentions municipal sewage as only a small contributing factor.

Solution Recommended

The report recommends a solution, declaring that by separating digester liquids at the three largest pulp and paper mills and running them off into lagoons for storing during the high temperature months the situation can be easily remedied.

The report further has recommended the size, construction and location of the suggested lagoons for each mill and the cost of each mill, the total not exceeding $550,000, representing not only the lagoons but pumping equipment needed.

The report goes carefully into the domestic sewage problems, contains estimates of the cost to each municipality of sewage treatment plants aggregating $2,689,000 for construction alone. It finds, however, that domestic sewage is not a factor in the current problems and points out that the industrial waste from four pulp and paper plants, two textile establishments and one packing plant is the equivalent of a population of 2,411,400 in oxygen demand.

Co-operation Urged

Due to the inter-State nature of the problem and the delay and complications that so often hamper governmental compacts, the report urges that industries should cooperate in maintaining the Androscoggin in a non-objectionable condition and should have their proportionate share in the responsibility of doing so.

At previous meetings of the Maine Sanitary Water Board, representatives of various industries along the Androscoggin recognized the problem, offered the board cooperation.

High Ohio Mason Coming to Boston

Dr. McIlyar Hamilton Lichliter, Grand Prior or Preacher—of the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Sc

Curley Is Called by Senate Committee Investigating War Contracts

Local Draft Boards Prepare For Registering Men 45 to 65

War Activities in New England

Fourth Selective Service Registration—New England local draft boards are completing preparations for the fourth registration under the Selective Service Law next Sunday and Monday, April 26-27.

All men who attained their forty-fifth birthday on or before Feb. 16, 1942, and have not attained their sixty-fifth birthday on April 27, will be required to register in this fourth listing of the nation's man power, since passage of the Selective Service Training and Service Act in September, 1940.

"This registration will complete the enrollment of all males between the ages of 20 and 64 inclusive," said Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant Massachusetts Director of Selective Service. "Men required to register in the Fourth Registration are not liable for military service . . . and although their registration cards will be given serial numbers, there will be no National Lottery as in the preceding registrations, and order numbers will not be assigned.

"It is expected that the number of men registering will be approximately 50 per cent greater than in the Third Registration. It is estimated that in Massachusetts the enrollment will run to approximately 412,000."

VFW Head on USO—Max Singer of Boston, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said yesterday that the national organization did not share the opinion of the Suffolk County (Boston) VFW which has attacked the administration of the United Service Organizations.

"Suffolk County Council speaks only for itself in its attack on the United Service Organizations," Mr. Singer stated. "In no sense does this local group voice the opinions of our national organizati... I have just completed a tour of 37 states and have not heard a single complaint about USO."

Insurance Company Sub Losses High—Axis submarine assaults on American shipping have cost insurance companies writing marine lines a loss of $17,000,000 since Jan. 1 the Hartford, Conn., Courant said.

Claims made on sunken and damaged hulls totaled $48,000,000 as against $36,000,000 in total net premiums, the newspaper added. Lost cargo claims were listed at $25,000,000 with $20,000,000 in net premiums. With premiums running out, the loss will become greater, the Courant said, because of the probability of recent sinkings still unreported.

During the past 22 years the American companies built up marine insurance profits which were estimated at $20,000,000 and which have been wiped out "in approximately 22 days this year."

Boston Ordnance Figures Up—Dollar-value of war contracts in the Boston Ordnance District of the United States Army more than doubled during March over the previous month, figures just released disclosed. During the month of February, a total of $130,826,424.29 in war contracts was alloted in the territory under jurisdiction of the Boston Ordnance District. During March, a total of $262,035,564.84 was allotted—an increase of more than 100 per cent over February. The Boston Ordnance District includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts except the four western counties of Hampshire, Hampden, Berkshire, and Franklin.

Work or Fight—Shipyard workers "are going to fight in this shipyard or in the Army," William S. Newell, President of the Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Company, told his employees yesterday. Addressing company officials, workers and their families at the launching of two more vessels for the British Merchant Fleet, Mr. Newell asserted, "We are going to take care of this absentee problem." Previously, he said that daily absence of workers had been a "terrible handicap" to production, and yesterday he proposed that such absentees be turned over to draft officials.

The two vessels which went down the ways were the Ocean Pride and the Ocean Might, each a 10,100-ton emergency craft.

A Real "Sky" Pilot—The Rev. Raymond S. Hall of Lowell, Mass., is believed to be the first Army chaplain to jump with paratroops. Assigned to parachute troops at Fort Benning, Ga., he decided a chaplain should share the same dangers as his men—so he became a jumping pilot.

There was nothing in the regulations about a Chaplain jumping. In fact, it took quite a bit of arguing for the Chaplain to obtain permission to take the five-week paratrooper's training course along with his men. Until his first jump, the former rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Lowell had never been up in a plane.

He still never has landed in one. The Rev. Mr. Hall is married and has two children.

Harbor Guns Fire—Capt. Charles G. Roemer, Captain of the Port of Boston, has warned all shipping not to enter the area lying between the bearings 32 degrees and 104 degrees true for a distance of 30,000 yards from Deer Island lighthouse between 2 p. m. and 6 p. m., beginning today and continuing through April 30. This area is in range of the gun fire of coastal emplacements to be tested by the United States Army.

Another Navy E Awarded—The Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., of New Bedford, Mass., founded by Paul Revere, today received the Navy "E" for excellence award in recognition of outstanding production of vital war materials. Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Chairman of the Navy Board of Production Awards and former Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, presented the honor pennant on the anniversary of Paul Revere's famous ride and the battles of Concord and Lexington. The firm coppered the bottom of the United States frigate Constitution and has worked on government orders during every war since it was founded in 1801.

New England Soldiers Small but Mighty—An officer of the Surgeon Generals office has disclosed that the smallest man in the American Army come from New England. The average height of men drafted from New England is pulled down by the great number of short-statured descendants of French-Canadian and Polish settlers, Maj. George D. Williams told a meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists at Harvard. On the average, he said, descendants of Scandinavian settlers in the Midwest states like Michigan are the tallest men in the Army.

By a Staff Photographer

Off to Warn the Minutemen

At Elliot Square, Roxbury, William G. Dawes, in the person of First Lieut. Claude W. Peters, receives orders from William Miles, National Commander of Indian War Veterans, as he leaves to warn the Minutemen. The traditional ride of William Dawes was re-enacted this morning as part of the annual Patriots' Day celebration.

By a Staff Photographer

Young Patriots Look On

It was a thrilling morning for these two young Roxbury patriots whose eyes fairly popped as the man in uniform galloped off on the historic ride to Lexington.

Ex-Governor Summoned To Washington

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Hugh Fulton, Chief Counsel, said today that the Senate investigating committee had summoned former Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts and Robert Thach, Washington attorney, for testimony Wednesday concerning their connection with a company which formerly acted in an advisory capacity to firms obtaining war contracts.

Mr. Fulton said the company, which he did not name, had been dissolved subsequent to the beginning of an investigation of its activities by the Committee about two months ago.

The Committee will hear Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, tomorrow, when Mr. Nelson is expected to review recent developments in the production program.

Mr. Fulton would not comment on a report that Louis J. Brann, former Governor of Maine, also might be asked to testify.

Other Inquiries

Appearance of James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts, before a Senate investigating Committee in Washington will mark the second time a government agency has inquired into the former State and City official's affairs.

The first time was the hearing last winter before a West Roxbury District Court judge on the former Mayor's ability to pay a $42,000 judgment held by the City of Boston. The judgment arose out of a suit brought by the City involving a settlement of a land damage case made during Mr. Curley's term as Mayor.

In court, the former Governor testified his chief interests lay in a quicksilver mine in Nevada, in notes on a brewery company in New Hampshire and in a Massachusetts concern producing tanks. He was ordered to pay $500 a week on the judgment.

No 'Special' of the Legislature —A. F. of L. 2 Senators Short

By the margin of two Senatorial signatures the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor today lost its drive for a special session of the Legislature to act on proposal to increase unemployment compensation benefits for workers idle because their companies are converting to war production.

To gain the special session the Federation was required to obtain the approving signatures of 21 Senators and 121 Representatives. A total of 129 Representatives joined in the bid for the session, but only 19 Senators rallied to the Federation's cause.

The issue was technically open until 11 a. m. today, but when the needed two additional signatures were not forthcoming at that hour, the drive was over.

In 1940 the labor Federation attempted to force a special session on liberalization of old-age assistance benefits, but fell far short of the required number of legislative signatures.

In 1939, when the biennial sessions system was started, the Legislature established the method whereby the Legislature may call itself into session. Legislators wanted this safeguard to override gubernatorial refusal to call a special session on a major issue.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of Labor, asked Governor Saltonstall to call a special session on increasing unemployment compensation benefits after the Governor and several other Chief Executives banded together to kill a Federal plan to establish a $300,000,000 fund for such purposes. The Governors contended this fund would interfere with the state administered system.

When Governor Saltonstall refused to call the session, Mr. Taylor started the petition to have the Legislature call itself into session.

Meanwhile, the Governor called upon the Advisory Council of the Division of Employment Security to study the question of increasing unemployment compensation benefits. He also indicated that if the Council recommends liberalization, he will ask Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to determine whether the increases would be granted by executive order under the Governor's wartime powers.

WPB Designates 500 Plants to Aid Production Drive

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The war production board has designated 500 plants in 32 States as full-fledged participants in the drive for accelerated armament production.

Aiming at a 25 per cent increase in output, all the plants are carrying on promotional programs under the supervision of joint labor-management committees. All employers are eligible to contribute to "suggestion boxes" in the plants.

Among the war plants were:

Providence Base Works and Standard Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.

Jones & Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt.

Massachusetts: Honschel Corp., Amesbury; Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co., Boston; Rivett Lathe & Grinder, Inc., Boston; Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Boston; Savage Arms Corp., Chicopee Falls; the F. W. Sickles Co., Chicopee; J. Stevens Arms Co., Chicopee Falls; Greenfield Tap & Die Corp., Greenfield.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. Holyoke; Chapman Valve Mfg. Co., Indian Orchard; Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, Inc., Quincy; American Optical Co., Southbridge; American Bosch Corp., Bausch Machine Tool Co., Package Machinery Co., Storms Drop Forging Co., and the Westinghouse & Electric Mfg. Co., of Springfield; American Steel & Wire Co., Norton Co., and Pullman-Standard Car Mfg. Co., of Worcester.

'Scrap Please' Party Planned For Brockton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., April 20—Everyone is invited to the big "scrap please" party at the Walk-Over Club here tonight, but to get in you'll have to bring 25 pounds of waste paper, 15 pounds of scrap metal, or 10 pounds of old rubber.

The evening will be the opening gun in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's "Salvage for Victory" week program.

Hundreds of men and women from 25 surrounding towns are expected, and "tickets" will be presented to the Japanese and the Germans, too—sooner or later.

Governor Saltonstall, members of the sponsoring Salvage Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and mayors of Brockton, Quincy, and Taunton, will be on hand.

A three-hour "loyalty parade" will precede the "scrap please" party in the afternoon. It will feature more than 40 floats, if plans go thorugh as expected.

A prize of 25 pounds of sugar will be given to those persons bringing the biggest, the heaviest, the oldest, and the most curious pieces of salvage material.

Plant Explosion At Hanover, Mass.

HANOVER, Mass., April 20 (AP)—An explosion at the National Fireworks Company plant today fatally injured two men and injured a third. The two killed were identified by plant police as Arthur Stephenson, of Whitman, and Albert W. Freeman, of Middleboro. Lawrence Benoit, of Brockton, was taken to the Brockton Hospital.

Captain Dodge of the plant police said that the three men were employed in one of the company's numerous small buildings mixing a powder used in detonating bombs. The building blew up at 11:05 a. m., shaking other buildings in the vicinity but causing no other property damage.

The plant, which employs several thousand workers, occupies a huge area, dotted with little buildings in which small groups of employees work. The plant is manufacturing explosives for the Government.

Firestone Plant Strike Spreading

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 20 (AP)—Nearly a third of 3,000 workers in the Firestone Rubber and Latex Company plant were affected as a strike entered its fourth day today.

Key workmen in two additional departments vital to the firm's filling of contracts for war material struck last night. Previously, those in two other units had quit.

Freedom Rings as Paul Revere Rides the Countryside Again

Continued from Page 1

already sent 10 sons into the U. S. services and had two more about to go. The crowd cheered.

The Mayor, arriving a half-hour late, was the chief speaker. Other dignitaries were on the reviewing stand, however, including former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Joseph F. O'Connell, former Representative in Congress and manager of the George Robert White Fund who almost substituted for the Mayor; Joseph Russo, City Councillor from Ward 3; Louis J. Brems, official greeter; Joseph A. Parisi, North End Chairman, and others.

Drawn up in front of the reviewing stand were a unit of the rifle-bearing State Guard, their forest green uniforms in pleasant contrast with the olive green of the Marine unit and the browns of the Army. The Marines were a crack detachment from the Guard unit at the Navy Yard, which also sent over 300 blue-jacketed sailors. A similar number of soldiers from the 241st Coast Artillery regiment were supplied by the Army.

Despite the intermittent drizzle, hundreds of spectators lined the sidewalks of School, Washington, Boylston, Tremont and Hanover Streets to watch the flags go by. Stopping at the Old Burying Ground on the Common, the Granary Burying Ground and King's Chapel Cemetery for appropriate exercises, the marchers were joined in Scollay Square by 20 mobile Army units.

In Scollay Square, the heavy milky overhead almost broke for a short time, the rains stopped and the crowds gathered to cheer. In the Square, the Firemen's Band broke into the Marine Hymn, causing the small Marine detail just disappearing down Hanover Street to straighten their backs into even more ramrod stiffness.

Small boys picked up their holiday pastime of marching with the Army units, trying manfully to keep in step with the martial rhythm of the 241st Band. The Band's drum major drew attention, too, as, with little more than a flick of his wrist, he kept his baton moving to mark time for his musicians. It was Sergeant G. E. Lamb of the 241st whose "Taps" at the cemeteries silenced the pigeons and starlings watching the parade from the heights of Boston's canyon-like streets.

Applause accompanied the appearance of the well-known band of the Policemen's Post, American Legion, and the bands led by prancing, youthful drum majors. The ladies were represented; they had the Massachusetts Womens' Defense Corps and the American Red Cross canteen and motor corps units. Veterans of past wars moved by with massed colors.

Following the parade, the several divisions deployed along Hanover Street awaiting the arrival of the Mayor and delightedly listened in to a conversation between former Mayor Fitzgerald and John B. Archibald, of the Celebration Committee, which was unintentionally broadcast over the public address system.

Bushnell Protests to I. C. C. On Plans for Old Colony Road

Outspoken opposition was voiced today by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to proposals advanced by a compromise committee under which the New Haven Railroad could abandon passenger service on the Old Colony Railroad, after reorganization, if such service showed substantial losses.

The Bushnell opposition was outlined in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today. His brief was presented on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bushnell charged that the compromise committee report contained "a so-called 'escape clause,' which is unnecessary and directly contrary to the public interest."

He pointed out that the compromise plan for New Haven Railroad reorganization provides that if in any test period of 12 months, after two years following establishment of the plan, Old Colony passenger service shows a loss of more than $250,000, the service may be abandoned. Also, the plan provides that if in the first two years following reorganization the loss exceeds $850,000 in any 12-month period passenger service may be halted.

The Attorney General asserted that although the Old Colony, on combined passenger and freight services, is now earning $377,000 annually net, the passenger service could be abandoned if the test period were in effect now under the compromise plan.

The "escape clause," he charged, unjustifiably benefits New Haven security holders at the expense of the public.

"The public," he added, "can be expected to compromise so that reasonable certainty as to facts of value and freedom of risk may be secured, but not to any degree to the end that unwarranted value may be secured, or that thereby the New Haven may be persuaded to pay what it ought to otherwise pay, but will not."

He said the plan gives greater value to the Old Colony in the hands of the New Haven that under the plan previously proposed by the I. C. C.

The compromise plan was submitted on April 4 by a committee named last December by Judge Carroll L. Hincks of the Federal District Court of New Haven to reach a solution in the New Haven reorganization case.

Grew Honored By Harvard Alumni

In far off Japan, Joseph Clark Grew, who was United States Ambassador to that country, when war was declared, today was still unaware that he had been elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association for the coming year. For obvious reasons it has been impossible to inform Mr. Grew of his election, Harvard officials said.

Ambassador Grew, who is being held in Tokyo as a diplomatic hostage, has served in the State Department for 38 years. He began his diplomatic career as a clerk to the American Consulate General in Cairo, and served in other posts in Europe and Mexico.

In announcing the election, Charles Warren, retiring President of the Alumni Association, said that the election of Mr. Grew honors not only a devoted alumnus but also one of the United States' most distinguished public servants. For 10 years he spent his great energy, skill, and diplomacy struggling to maintain peace in the Orient.

Graduated from Harvard in 1902 he was appointed by President Herbert Hoover in 1932 as Ambassador to Japan.

Boston Fishing Fleet Hauls 2,680,100 Pounds

A fleet of 27 vessels brought a total of 2,680,100 pounds of fresh fish to the Boston Fish Pier today, one of the largest single day's receipts in a long time. One-third of the arrivals were trawlers. Wholesale dealers quoted haddock and cod seven to eight cents a pound. If such a fleet brought in 1,500,000 pounds in one day in normal times, it was considered good.

Vessel Sunk Near Cape Canal

Sinking of "a medium sized" merchant vessel in 50 feet of water near the east end of the Cape Cod Canal, following collision with another craft, was announced by First Naval District headquarters early today.

All members of the crew of 32 were saved, the Navy said.

The stricken ship, which was lying at anchor waiting for a proper tide to pass through the canal, was rammed between the fire and engine room at 9:30 last night by another merchant vessel, the Navy statement said. Most of the crew were asleep at the time. Aroused by the crash, they endeavored to cut the anchor chain and beach the craft but were ordered to abandon ship when the vessel settled by the stern.

The crew took off in lifeboats and were picked up in a few minutes by a Coast Guard launch from the Sandwich station. The Coast Guard craft stood by until 1:50 a. m. when the ship settled to the bottom.

One member of the chew, Joseph McPherson, Second Mate, was injured slightly when thrown from his bunk by the impact. Captain of the merchantman was W. S. Profeta of New York City.

Only New England men aboard were Otis E. Cole, Third Mate, of Bath, Maine, and Ray H. Cromwell, Fireman, of New London, Conn.

The second vessel involved in the collision proceeded on its way. Navigation in the canal was not interfered with, the Navy reported, pointing out that the ship sank out of the main channel.

Fishing Pact Goes to Senate

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate today legislation finally clearing the way for operation of the Atlantic Coast Interstate Compact for Regulation and Conservation of Offshore Fishing.

The bill (HR 6020) would give the necessary consent of Congress to the compact, already drawn up and ratified by nine of the eligible States, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware Maryland and Virginia.

Other States are eligible to become parties to the compact if they desire.

The bill limits the life of the compact to 15 years, with a requirement that annual reports of accomplishments be submitted to Congress.

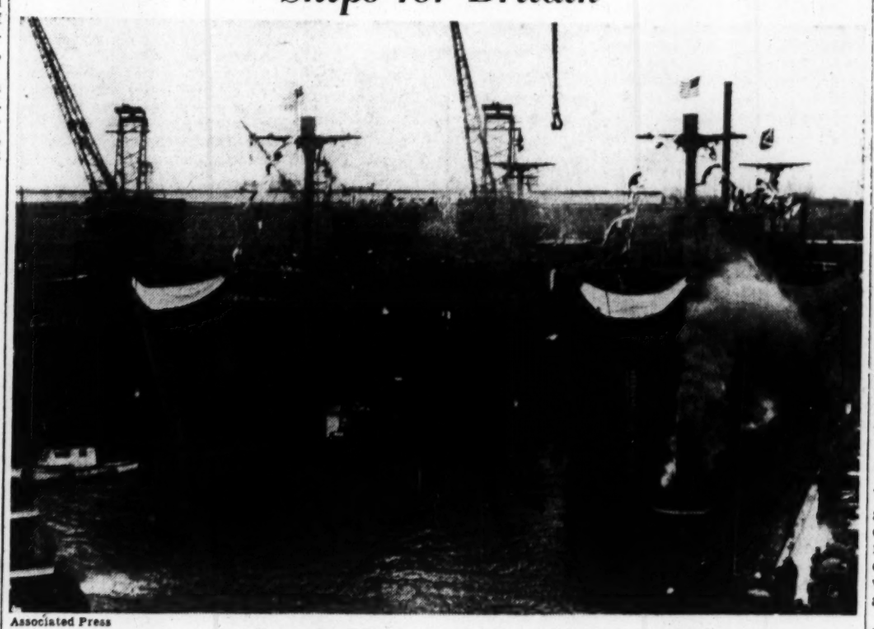
The compact plan was authorized by Congress two years ago subject to final congressional consent to the agreement.

Fairbanks in Britain

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Lieut. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., assumed "official duties" with the United States naval forces in Britain today. He wore a campaign ribbon with a star, which he said was the result of action in the North Atlantic, but he said he was unable to tell the nature of the action.

RED CAP REFRESH-R
The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves a Lasting Fragrance
SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR
For All Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Refuse Cans . . . Closed-up Rooms and Animal Pets . . .

Ships for Britain



Associated Press

Launched Simultaneously in Maine

Two 10,000-ton emergency cargo ships, the Ocean Might (left) and the Ocean Pride, took to the ocean together at South Portland, yesterday afternoon, by being towed from Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Company's "sunken bathtub" basins. After being fitted out, they will be turned over to Britain for its merchant marine.

St. Albans Schools Reverse Raid Rule

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 20 (AP)—The St. Albans School Board today notified the Vermont Council of Safety that it would send the city's children home from schools during air raid test alerts, despite the Safety Council's regulation that they be kept in school.

The school Board made known its decision in a statement forwarded to the Council of Safety, saying that it was a result of a questionnaire sent to parents, who favored sending the children home during alerts because the schools were considered to be inadequate air raid shelters.

Executive Assistant Robert Van Buskirk, of the Safety Council, declined comment, other than to point out that the last Legislature empowered the Council to draft and supervise regulations for civilian defense.

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Closer Anglo-American Ties Vital to Both, Casey States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—Coming as it did from the newly appointed Australian member of the British War Cabinet, Mr. R. G. Casey's radio plea yesterday for closer ties between the British Empire and America is seen here today as only one of the strongest and most significant responsible pronouncements yet made on the absolute necessity for Anglo-American unity.

Mr. Casey said, "Unless the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States maintain close sympathetic contact and unity of purpose both in this war and after it, I would regard the future of the world with real alarm."

He gave the clearest indication yet of the vital part he believes he can play in securing this unity of purpose. Supporting him in his belief he has his experience in the United States during the past two years and a conviction which is also held here that dominion statesmen can play an unique role, by reason of their broad and composite outlook, in securing the bridge between the two great English-speaking nations.

Mr. Casey stated that it was this mission which decided him to accept Prime Minister Churchill's invitation to join the British Government. Anglo-American co-operation, he said, "will require great tolerance and generosity, it will mean a lot of give and take—on both sides.

Necessary for Americans

"My conviction as to the necessity for close British-American relations is not based on our own selfish interests. It is in my mind just as necessary for Americans as for all of us. Together, we can put the world on an even keel and keep it there.

"As for myself, I am an Australian of the Australians—but my life has so turned out that I feel completely at home in my own country, in Great Britain, and in the United States; and I count this as one of my greatest assets and advantages. Whatever sphere I find myself in the future, I am going to make it a guiding principle to do all I can in a practical way to bring American and British interests into as close a working association as I possibly can.

"I don't mean treaties or formal agreements, I mean that, as a British subject, I will regard America and Americans as my friends—and that in anything that we do or propose to do in all matters of consequence for which I am responsible we should take into account how such action is likely to affect the United States—and I would hope that the reverse also would apply. I believe it is a good thing to change people around and put Australians and others from other British countries into the service of the Government of Britain—and vice versa.

Too Much Isolation

"For myself, I have long believed that various British countries have been too much in watertight compartments. Differences of outlook and of experience are helpful to the combined judgment that produces government and policy.

"And so I welcome this opportunity to serve in the British Cabinet."

Mr. Casey, wo is here on his way to take up his post as Minister of State in the Middle East, impressed British listeners with the quality of his voice, which seemed in accord with the message of his talk. For his voice sounded like a pleasing mixture of Cambridge intonation, Australian incisiveness, and a deép, velvety mellowness reminiscent of the southern American states.

General Steffens Arrives at Post After Five Months

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 20 (AP)—It took Maj. Gen. William Steffens five months to travel from San Francisco to Kuibyshev, but he finally arrived at his post as Norwegian Military Attaché in Russia after crossing, among other things, the path of the Japanese fleet in the Pacific.

The grey-haired, rudy-cheeked General who had been organizing Norwegian forces in Canada, said today that he left San Francisco last Nov. 27 and was off Wake Island when the Japanese launched their war in the Pacific.

He said his ship sighted planes in the sky but was undetected as it cut between the Caroline and Marshall Islands to Port Moresby and then Australia, where he saw the first United States convoy of warships and transports arrive.

He continued by ship across the Indian Ocean to Iran and came here by plane.

Nazi Prisoners Arrive in Canada

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, April 20 (AP)—A contingent of hundreds of German prisoners-of-war, including captured U-boat personnel, merchant seamen and a few Nazi airmen, has arrived in Canada after an orderly trans-Atlantic voyage on which many spent most of their time secretly devising tools for escape.

Their guards attributed their singularly good behavior en route to the quiet application to their plans for breaking out of the internment camp where they are now walled-in for the duration.

A captain in the Provost Corps who searched the captives as they arrived here said the Germans had succeeded in making the usual number of escape tools aboard ship.

"It's amazing," he said, "what those chaps can make out of nothing at all. On every prison ship we find the Germans have made jimmies, screw drivers and daggers out of flattened nails, spoons and plates."

Bermuda's Hamilton Hotel Leased for Troops' Use

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 20 (AP)—The palatial Hamilton Hotel has been leased by the United States Government and will be transformed into a recreational center for troops of the United Nations stationed in Bermuda.

Among other things, United States authorities intend to set up with the hotel a roller-skating rink and a bowling alley, neither of which ever has been seen here.

The Army in India on Alert in Tense Days

Preparedness

Upper left: Soldiers of India at kit inspection by an officer in their barracks. India has between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 men under arms. Officers trained in Great Britain are declining in number.

Associated Press; Wide World; Topical

Aboard Ship, in the Air, on Land

Lower left: Indian troops, led by British officers, marching out of their camp in desert country, where they have taken up stations in the interest of the Empire. Upper right: A Punjabi practices with a twin Lewis gun on an Indian coastal defense ship. Lower right: Three students at a special class at Poona Engineering College get training in airplane frame assembly work.

Malta Casualties Few but Its Guns Highly Accurate

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Although Malta has been bombed almost daily from the air for weeks, casualties have been "extremely small," an antiaircraft officer recently returned from the Mediterranean island base declared today.

The officer said that antiaircraft fire in Malta was "more effective than anywhere else in the world" and that entire formations of dive bombers frequently were shot down.

The latest raids have been carried out by German Junkers 88's, which come in over the coast at 8,000 to 19,000 feet and then dive, releasing their bombs at between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, he declared.

Italian planes participating in the assaults have been bombing exclusively from high altitudes, the officer said.

He reported there was no shortage of anything in Malta except sleep, antiaircraft gunners frequently getting only four hours' rest a night.

A motor torpedo boat attack which the Italians made some time ago on Valletta Harbor was described as "very feeble." Only one boat reached the barrier at the harbor entrance and it exploded against a bridge column, pulling down the bridge and preventing others from entering, the officer said.

Japanese Invaders of India Would Face Fighting Army

By Michael Terry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the Japanese draw closer to India in their westward surge, they will be met by an army which, if small compared with the size of the country, is nevertheless a force of genuine fighters and generally well equipped.

India has from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men under arms. The Army in India comprises the Indian Army and the British troops stationed in India. In fact, though not in name, it has existed for nearly 300 years.

There are three commands—the Northern with headquarters at Rawalpindi, the Eastern with headquarters at Naini Tal, and the Southern with headquarters at Poona.

There is also the Western Independent District—formerly the Western Command—with headquarters at Quetta.

In view of the threat from Burma, the bulk of the Army in India has been concentrated north of the Ganges.

The peacetime strength of the Army in India—apart from British troops stationed in the country—was about 150,000, plus Territorial Forces and Auxiliary Forces which prior to the current war were 21,000 British and 15,600 Indians of all ranks.

As in 1914, the Indian Princes and Ruling Chiefs have offered their personal services, their men and resources to the Allied cause. This has brought the States Forces into alignment with the Army in India.

Government Support

Now, for all practical purposes, they have been merged together. Before the war, they numbered nearly 50,000, led either by the Princes themselves or by a member of the Royal House. The arms and equipment of these forces are now supplied and maintained by the Government of India.

One must include the army of the independent Kingdom of Nepal—between India and Tibet—whose sturdy, clean-shaven highlanders have filled the Gurkha regiments for close on to 140 years. In peacetime there are 10 of these regiments, recruited under treaty with Nepal.

The Army in India has two categories of officers. Those holding a British commission are trained at Sandhurst, England. Those holding an Indian commission are trained at Dehra Dun, the Military Academy opened in October, 1932. The whole army is rapidly being "Indianised" and most regiments are not having any more British officers posted to them.

The Royal Indian Navy, which has been a separate force since 1934, has been enlarged to more than six times its peacetime strength. It is primarily a coastal patrol force, using light antisubmarine and minesweeping ships with others for convoy work. They fly the White Ensign and have British and Indian officers, but all ratings are Indian.

Expanding Air Force

The Indian Air Force, inaugurated in 1932, is growing rapidly, even if it is not yet a powerful striking force according to European standards. Its equipment includes the Harlow trainer, an American-designed ship which went into production there last August. The United States-designed Curtiss Hawk is part of the fighter equipment of the IAF.

Behind these forces stand the great resources of India. A rapidly expanding network of factories is making nearly everything that Indian fighting men require. Ninety per cent of Army equipment is now made in India. The Tata plant at Jamshedpur, Bengal, is the largest in the country and it works round the clock. The Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal—started in November, 1939—are two important partners in the basic industry. The 1941 steel output for India was over a million tons.

Everything from six-inch guns to uniforms is being rushed to the troops. Plans exist to turn out at least 3,000 armored fighting vehicles this year. Armor plate made by Tata will be used.

Variety of Vehicles

Thousands of Army vehicles were made last year. They covered a range of 50 varieties. Artillery tractors are being made in Government railway workshops. Heavy guns and shells for them, gas masks, and field guns are being made at Cossipore, Bengal. Clothing and equipment is being produced at Shahjahanpur; rifles and light automatics at Ishapore, Bengal, and ammunition for them at Kirkee, Bombay Presidency. Harness and saddlery comes from Cawnpore. Government Ordnance factories are being assisted by 250 "trade" workshops and by 23 railway workshops.

When the new toluene plant was opened last year, the first stage was reached in making India self-sufficient in making explosives. Now bichromates, totuol, sulphuric acid and aero-engine oil—an essential of air war—are being made locally. Eighteen-pounder, armor-piercing, antitank ammunition went into production for the first time in India at the middle of last year

Before this war, the average number of men employed in ordnance and clothing factories was less than 17,000. By October last year, it had increased to 49,000 and since then has been stepped up very considerably. Technical training is being extended rapidly to equip men suitably for the factories.

Quisling Order Putting Schools In the Balance

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Premier of the Nazi Puppet Government of Norway, has issued an ultimatum to school teachers in the German-occupied country to join his National Party Teachers' Association by May 1 or lose their jobs, Reuters reported today, quoting the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet.

The Swedish press assumed that the effect of the order may be a virtual suspension of education in Norway.

[Quisling recently has resorted to extreme measures in attempts to force Norway's teachers and clergymen into line with his Nazi policies and apparently he has failed.

[A Norwegian Government-in-Exile spokesman estimated in London April 14 that the Quisling regime had imprisoned 2,000 teachers and Lutheran clergymen in a period of six weeks in an effort to crush opposition to establishing a Nazi youth organization and a Norwegian's "teachers' front."]

Meanwhile the Nazi-backed Norwegian government of Maj. Vidkun Quisling has promulgated a decree intended to prevent laymen from quitting the State Church in support of clergymen who resigned en masse, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported in London.

The agency said the decree required all persons wishing to resign from the Norwegian church to obtain permission of the bishops.

The original bishops have resigned in protest against Quisling Government interference, the agency said, and "acting bishops" appointed by Quisling thus virtually have the power to determine to what church Norwegians may belong.

Mussolini Demands Stricter Discipline

BERN, Switzerland, April 20 (AP)—Premier Mussolini, discharging Fascist Party secretaries in several towns and cities, called the Prefects of all Italian provinces to Rome April 28 for a conference on new means of enforcing discipline required by war.

Dismissal of party leaders in Catanzaro, Cosenza, Siena, Teramo, Viterbo and other towns went farther than the recent drive to improve the food supply and crack down on Black Market manipulators, said a Rome dispatch to the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten.

The Prefects coming to see Mussolini presumably will report on the state of politics in their district, food distribution and price conditions.

Another Swiss newspaper, Der Bund, of Bern, said the reasons for the party housecleaning, in progress for some time, even included attempted bribery of highly placed economic officials in some cases.

Occupation List For Deferments

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., April 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service director, listed in order what he considered the seven most important occupations on which draft deferments should be based. They were:

Munitions production, food production, transportation, communications, health, maintenance of each and "to some degree" education.

"These supporting agencies to war maintenance are necessary but to what degree will depend on development of the war," General Hershey said in an interview preceding his address before the Arkansas State Junior Chamber of Commerce convention.

"We think society has to have all of these things and we hope we don't have to do without any of them—but we may."

The Director told the Jaycees that "the local draft board has the job of seeing if each man is in the place where he can best serve."

Australia Awaits War Goods In Big Volume From America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 20—The public's appreciation of the presence of American forces in Australian bases is unabated, but more thoughtful persons have been seeking clearer indications that the arrival is something beyond a token of good will from the big brother of the Pacific to the smaller brother finding himself in the path of an aggressive bully.

In other words, persons have been seeking evidence that the American big brother is fully aware of the size of the bully and has taken every reasonable precaution to meet the bully at least on an equal footing.

There have been too many instances in this war of gallant forces being defeated because they have been sent into battle not so well equipped as the enemy and lacking that air support now recognized as essential for success in modern warfare.

It was a feeling such as this that caused the public to read with keen attention the reports of Foreign Affairs Minister H. V. Evatt's visit to America and Canada.

Realistic Picture Wanted

Like Prime Minister John Curtin, Mr. Evatt is a realist who is not impressed by a rosy picture. He wants to be assured that the picture is more than impressionistic, and that the background can sustain a critical and detailed inspection.

Thus Australia in past weeks has been looking to Mr. Evatt to insure that the substance of American support equals the glamour of its troops, now so familiar here.

The fact that the reports indicate that he has been satisfied with what he has seen and learned has done much to remove some of the anxieties previously noticeable.

It is obvious that American factories are rapidly stepping up their output and that a good proportion of that output has been allocated to Australia.

Want Goods Delivered

But persons here still want the assurance that goods labeled "For Australia" are reaching the hands of the men of the services as speedily as possible.

An answer to the same doubters is seen in this week's announcement that the newly appointed Stevedoring Industry Commission has held its first meeting.

This body was formed for the special purpose of speeding the unloading of ships and the elimination of bottlenecks in ports.

It is taken for granted that the need for elimination of bottlenecks would not have arisen were supplies not reaching Australia in unusual volume.

Priority to War Goods

The Minister of Labor, Edward J. Ward, said as much when he announced that the Commission was working in the closest collaboraton with the American authorities and would see that priority was given to the quick handling of vessels carrying war equipment.

Mr. Ward added: "The present position regarding the unloading of war material from overseas is the result of circumstances new to Australia.

Wharf laborers, wharf facilities, railway rolling stock, and warehouse space are being used to handle a volume of goods and traffic greater than that for which they were designed."

New Demands Faced

It is the task of the Stevedoring Industry Commission to find a solution to these problems and expand facilities at the great ports to an extent far beyond the needs of peacetimes.

Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Deputy Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific, was taken as having given support to the demand for speeding up equipment and supplies when, announcing that the Allied forces had taken the offensive against the Japanese in the air, added: "We will continue and increase it. Our only limitation is equipment."

It is the need insuring that there be no limitation of equipment which is causing the public to seek not only evidence of speedy manufacture and dispatch from America, but more especially assurance that the equipment is not held up in bottlenecks and is reaching the services at the earliest moment after leaving production lines.

Prayers Urged For 'Our Hitler'

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, April 20 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels at a party meeting on the eve of Adolf Hitler's 53rd birthday, compared the Führer last night to Frederick the Great, who at a critical stage of the seven years' war had to pass through hard trials.

He called on the German people to pray for "our Hitler" so that "he may increase and multiply his works," and to pray to have their "hearts and souls filled with steadfastness and strength."

"May he remain what he has always been to us and what he is—'our Hitler'," Dr. Goebbels said in broadcasting a birthday greeting to Hitler at his eastern front headquarters.

The press was filled with tribute to the Führer.

Berliner Börsenzeitung said "for many years this day has become the day on which the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man . . . whose brilliant campaigns from Poland to Greece showed an astonished world that the great politician also was a great field marshal, a master of strategic planning as well as of bold improvisation."

[Radio listeners in London who heard Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' address in praise of Adolf Hitler said the Berlin broadcast was punctuated with interruptions from the "ghost voice," previously heard from Berlin.

At one point, the Londoners said, the voice said: "Germany has already lost the war. Millions of German soldiers have already been sacrificed on the eastern front, while Germany is hungry at home. Down with Hitler."]

Adolf Hitler spent his birthday at his headquarters "in immediate charge of operations," DNB dispatches said.

The only difference in the routine was a slightly more elaborate luncheon with Field Marshal Goering, Admiral Raeder, Air Field Marshal Erhard Milch and Col. Gen. Franz Halder, Chief of the General Staff, as his guests.

[The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Tidningen reported that Hitler received, as a birthday gift, a globe of the world on which America and the Western Hemisphere do not appear.]

The only celebration in Germany was the calling of 1,000,000 boys and girls into the Hitler Youth Movement.

Churchill Praises RAF's Augsburg Job

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, in a note of congratulation yesterday, called the April 17 daylight attack on the Diesel Works at Augsburg, 150 miles inside Southwestern Germany, "an outstanding achievement of the RAF."

Twelve of Britain's big new Lancaster bombers started on the raid, four were downed by German interceptors near Paris, three more were lost to antiaircraft fire at Augsburg and five returned.

"Undeterred by the heavy losses at the outset, the bombers pierced in broad daylight into the heart of Germany and struck at a vital point with deadly precision," said the Prime Minister's note to Air Marshall A. T. Harris Chief of the Bomber Command.

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Soviet Secrecy Hides War Strength

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How strong is Russia?

Few war questions are as provocative and few as difficult of answer.

Reassuring expressions of confidence are coming out of the Soviet Union with considerable frequency as the crucial Nazi spring offensive approaches and there can be little doubt that sizable shipments of American and British matériel are regularly reaching the Red Armies.

Yet Russia's military strength remains essentially obscure.

Russia herself is in a great measure responsible for this obscurity, for she has purposefully made it difficult for outside observers (the enemy, too, incidentally) to appraise her position.

There has been no sure way of differentiating in Soviet war reports between statements of actual military significance and dispatches intended primarily to sustain morale at home.

Strict Censorship

Through the winter and early spring, Russian press dispatches, which are subject to a strict military censorship, presented an almost unvarying picture of Russian offensive action, which German reports, in the main, confirmed. But specific details of specific actions were not given with any degree of regularity.

Very frequently place names were lacking in Russian dispatches. Thus one engagement might be reported several times without anyone being certain that there was duplication.

The Soviet Information Bureau, which issues an official communiqué on the war's progress twice a day, gave cryptic support to the press accounts during the winter but seldom went in specifically beyond such statements as "The Red Army continued offensive operations and occupied several populated places," or "The Red Army wiped out a large German force in the town of K."

Extensive Man Power

However, two facts in the Russian outlook appear reasonably clear:

First, man power is not likely to become a major problem.

Second, The Soviet Achilles heel, if it has one at all, is likely to be found in the matter of production and equipment.

The total arms-bearing population of the Soviet Union, based on an over-all population of around 193,000,000, is probably between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000. Estimates of the number of trained troops Russia will be able to put into the field against the reinforced Germans have varied from as low as 2,500,000 to 15,000,000. On Jan. 24 Sir Stafford Cripps declared in London that the Red Army had 9,000,000 men under arms and would have twice the strength this spring that it had at the start of the Russian campaign last June. On April 6, Soviet dispatches from Kuibyshev said 7,000,000 troops would be ready for action when the Nazi spring drive struck.

But the importance of the numerical factor should not be exaggerated. A large share of both the Red Army's effective and reserves must, of necessity, be kept in Siberia, far from the main body of troops. Minimum estimates fix the size of these Siberian garrisons at 20 divisions of infantry (about 360,000 men) and six divisions of motorized troops and a large force of heavy bombers.

If ruthless utilization of the full force of its vassals were possible to Germany, the Reich could draw on a population of almost 150,000,000. This is more than Russia can draw upon, if the occupied areas are subtracted. But there is a question of whether the conquered would fight for the Nazis. Yet, if Japan should attack in the east, Russia might theoretically find itself militarily outmanned.

Loss of Key Men Heavy

Moreover, many of the Soviet troops who have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner since last June, were highly trained military technicians and key men, without which no army can be effectively reinforced and reorganized.

Impartial American estimates on Russian losses indicate total casualties of around 4,000,000, many of them prisoners. On Nov. 6 the Russians themselves admitted casualties of 1,748,000 for the first four months of the Nazi-Soviet war.

Parenthetically, all estimates of the number of casualties—both Russian and German—on the Eastern front may be found to have been much too high. In the last war, a struggle in which fatalities were as least as prodigal as the fast-moving fighting in Russia, the total British casualties on the Western Front in the entire 4½ years were only 2,706,154.

In the matter of equipment and production, a fair assumption on the basis of available information is that Russia under present conditions can keep pace with the Axis but cannot hope to exceed it.

Outside Aid Vital

It is this fact, the Russians say, that makes American and British shipments to Russia imperative.

It must be remembered that 50 per cent of Russian iron ore, coal and iron production and 65 per cent of machine construction are concentrated along the lower Dnieper, in the Donets Basin, in the Moscow and Leningrad industrial areas—areas already lost or in peril. It is true that much of Russia's machine-building equipment has been steadily shifted to the east. But it is patent that the transfer and reorganization of industries—especially under war conditions—are difficult and time-consuming processes.

More than 55 per cent of all allocations for new construction have been directed in recent years to districts on the Volga, in the Urals, the Caucasus, and Siberia. New metallurgic and machine construction plants, new mines and electric stations have been opened in these areas. At the outbreak of the war the eastern regions produced 29.5 per cent of the national steel output, 25 per cent of the machines and 43 per cent of the coal.

Late in the winter the Swiss newspaper, Journal de Genéve, published a study of Soviet productive capacity in which it was estimated that 3,500 tanks, 2,000 airplanes, and 10,000 trucks monthly were being turned out east of the Volga.

Artillery Output Falls

A great deal of Russia's success in holding the Nazis at bay has been due to its effective use of artillery as an antitank weapon. Singularly, it is in this essential arm that Soviet production appears weakest.

At the time of its survey the Journal de Genéve said:

"For artillery the situation is not so good. Production in the safe regions beyond the Urals includes only about 20 per cent of Russia's heavy guns, 30 per cent of her light guns, 20 per cent of her machine guns and 25 per cent of her rifles. It is still worse for munitions. Eighty-five per cent of these were manufactured in regions either occupied already by the Germans or directly threatened by them."

In the vital field of aviation Russia's position appears excellent. It is reasonable to conclude that the Soviets will be able to maintain parity or near parity in the air when the German spring drive develops.

An Associated Press dispatch from Kuibyshev on April 16 quoted Maj. Nikolai Kraineff, aviation authority of the Government newspaper Izvestia, as saying that Russian forces had destroyed more than 1,000 Nazi planes in March and another 500 in the first 10 days of April alone. Major Kraineff declared German air superiority was impossible with the Red Air Force downing hundreds of planes and the British bombing manufacturing plants.

Air Superiority

Dorothy Thompson in her syndicated column the other day went so far as to say that the Russians had already achieved air superiority.

[The German-controlled Paris Radio, according to a London dispatch to the Associated Press on April 17, quoted a Berlin broadcast as saying that Russia had lost 20,476 airplanes from the start of the German invasion June 22, 1941, until this March 31.]

In any event it seems conclusive that the Soviets have evolved a mass production for airplanes that compares favorably with the best American and German methods.

A French Air Mission which visited Russia in 1936 reported that the Russian output of warplanes was at least 8,000 a year at that early date. Since then the increase in Soviet production has averaged between 30 and 40 per cent a year. Louis Berguet, French aircraft engineer, who was a member of the mission, said the planes were turned out on a conveyor belt system as in France.

Little is known about Soviet tank and armored car production, except that the whole of Soviet tractor cacacity has been geared to the mass output of these vehicles. In the year before the Nazi invasion approximately 200,000 tractors were built in the Soviet Union.

Nazis Shift Leaders On Leningrad Front

By the Associated Press

London, April 20

Reports reaching London said that Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, Nazi commander on the Leningrad front, has been relieved of his post. His successor was said to be Col. Gen. Georg von Kuechlen, who commanded one wing of the German drive through Belgium in the spring of 1940.

A Princess Grows Up

International

In An English Garden

War or no war, an English garden is an English garden and an English Princess is always an English Princess. All of which Princess Elizabeth very well knew when she chose an English garden as the setting for her sixteenth birthday picture taken along with her mother, Queen Elizabeth, and her sister, Margaret Rose. The young girl who, in the natural course of events, will some day sit on England's Throne, will be 16 some time in April.

Massed Air Attacks by Nazis Try to Smash Eastern Front

By the Associated Press

Monday, April 20

Dispatches from Moscow today said the Nazis were trying to regain the initiative on the Eastern Front with air attacks by as many as 50 planes against single secret objectives.

This would appear to indicate that Hitler has now marshaled the bulk of his air power on the Russian battlefield.

Nazi dispatches, heard on the Berlin short wave radio, said German bombers were ranging over the entire Soviet front, smashing at railway stations, airdromes and front line positions.

On the Southern Front the Germans were making a show of action by tank-plane teams, Kuibyshev advices said, but failed to restore positions pierced by the Red Army.

The German High Command said its bombers had hit again at Harbor installations and utilities on the Caucasian Coast of the Black Sea, with one big Russian tanker damaged.

The Germans said "local" Russian attacks collapsed in the Central and Northern Sectors and that in Karelia Germans and Finns exacted heavy Russian losses "in defensive battles."

Reports reaching London said Soviet long-range artillery was drawn up within range of Smolensk, 230 miles west of Moscow.

Actions in which more than 1,600 Germans were killed on the Northwest and Central Fronts were reported in the midday communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau broadcast by the Moscow Radio.

More than 1,200 of the total, it said, were killed on the Central Front while 300 German automatic riflemen were killed on the Northwestern Front when they were surrounded as they sought to knife through the Soviet line and attack the Red Army forces from the rear.

On another sector, the communiqué said, 35 Germans with automatic rifles broke into woods behind the Red Army lines but that Soviet forces wiped them out in a sudden raid.

A guerrilla detachment of Poles was credited with destroying large quantities of fuel and food at a German Army dump in an operation in which they also killed 68 Germans.

U. S. Seeks How to Help India Build Up Its War Production

NEW DELHI, India, April 20-(AP)—Dr. Henry F. Grady, former Assistant United States Secretary of State who is directing efforts to increase India's war production, was to begin a series of conferences with Indian industrialists today for more munitions for the United Nations.

With the Japanese advancing through Bnrma, urgency has become Dr. Grady's watchword because next to Burma lies India's frontier and immediately behind that frontier lies the greatest producing area in India—the Calcutta-Jamshedpur region in Bengal.

Dr. Grady already has found some problems which needed settling before the real job of determining which of India's industrial wants could be supplied quickly by the United States.

Both Indian and British operators of various industrial plants here harbored the suspicion that United States activity in India was, in part at least, aimed at getting in to share in India's wealth after the war.

The State Department sought to quiet such feelings even before Dr. Grady and his Commission of Economists arrived. Dr. Grady took further steps by issuing a statement asserting the Mission's work is "directly related to the common war effort of the United Nations and in no way has to do with post-war industrial and commercial questions."

American sources here have said that it is unlikely at this stage that any effort will be made to introduce any immense amount of American equipment into India.

The aim seems to be to determine where relatively limited amounts of American tool and production machinery can be supplied to sustain or increase present production which is now vital not only to the Middle East, but even more so to China.

For instance, it is apparent that time is lacking to build up a motor industry, but it is possible to increase production of military type auto bodies for which American motors can be supplied.

Economists say this represents a tremendous saving in shipping space which is increasingly important as America's own demands for shipping increase to supply its overseas forces.

Americans here are increasingly impressed with India's importance as a base not only from which to supply the fighting forces in the Middle East and the Orient, but also as a possible jumping off place for a land attack against the Japanese.

Of all the bases from which Americans are presently operating in the Far East, India is possibly the easiest to supply as the shipping route around South Africa is the least menaced by the Axis.

How long such a favorable situation will last naturally depends upon the military campaigns being waged by the Axis both east and west of India. Negotiators on both sides recognize that what they can do depends entirely upon how long the defenses beyond India's Burma frontier hold out.

Australia War Cost Far Exceeds Budget

SYDNEY, Australia, April 20 (CP)—J. B. Chifley, Commonwealth Treasurer, in a nationwide broadcast last night said the Federal Government's expenditure during the current fiscal year would be £400,000,000 ($1,420,000,000)—four times the normal figure—and would include the highest war costs in the country's history.

This means actual war costs £100,000,000 greater than those estimated in the budget.

Mr. Chifley said the war burden would grow as the task of meeting the enemy becomes harder and declared: "We who are still civilians must increasingly follow a simpler and less costly means of life."

Canadian National Show Called Off This Year

TORONTO, April 20 (CP)—Toronto's famed Canadian National Exhibition, a civic institution for more than a half-century, will not be held this year, it has been decided at City Hall conferences between Toronto and Ottawa officials.

'A People's Peace' Held Vital

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin declared today that the world could not have a "decent civilization" if its peasants were left "underpaid, underfed and in poverty."

"It must be a people's peace," he told an emergency meeting of the International Labor Office, speaking for the War Cabinet.

"The budgetary position of the world," he said, will be such at the end of the war that the "idea of permanent fortunes being made out of it is impossible."

The post-war world, he added, will not be able to afford industrial cartels or trust-fixing arrangements, listing them among "devices" which he said would mean "suicide for the industrialist himself."

Carter Goodrich, American Chairman of the governing body, presided.

Mr. Bevin warned that the "cease fire" order would bring "danger of a tremendous reaction" and declared the leaders of mankind must "hold on to some form of controls while the foundations of peace, stability and orderly development are being worked out."

He declared the world must "accept certain fundamental principles such as those expressed in the Atlantic charter" which he said means "an end to exploitation as we knew it in the 19th century."

"We must tear out of history books the things that prejudice one people against another," he said, and teach the idea "all have a contribution to make to human progress."

Mr. Goodrich said the people of the United States believed in the international labor organization because its ideals of social justice and social security were going to raise standards of living throughout the world.

Honorary Doctorate For General MacArthur

MADISON, Wis., April 20 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, now stationed in Australia as commander of the Allied forces in the Pacific area, will be awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Wisconsin at its 89th commencement exercises June 1.

The University's Board of Regents voted to include the hero of Bataan among those previously nominated for honorary degrees this year, suspending a long-time rule which prohibited the granting of such degrees in absentia.

Wright Engine Workers Praised by War Office

PATERSON, N. J., April 20 (AP)—The workers who make Wright aircraft engines, which carried American bombers on a two-day raid over the Philippines, were commended by Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air.

In a telegram to employees in five Wright Aeronautical Corporation plants here, Mr. Lovett said:

"Your workmanship helped get them there and bring them back. We recognize that fact and know you join with us in pride in their accomplishment."

British Shift Man Power to Offensive

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—The decision to transfer some 80,000 out of a total of 250,000 whole-time civil defense workers into war factories, announced yesterday, is welcomed here as evidence of a more offensive outlook by the Government.

This move brings the Administration a short step nearer into line with the public mood here, which is increasingly demanding that greater risks be taken in a more rapid change-over from defense to attack. Keeping man power amounting to 250,000 persons waiting around month after month to deal with bombings which have not occurred has been citicized as a serious wastage in view of the urgent need for labor. As a result, the man in the street here today is inclined to ask: "Why weren't air-raid precaution workers transferred to factories long ago?"

The Government's position is founded, however, on certain well-defined facts. First, is the heavy Government responsibility to see that an organization is available to minimize civilian casualties and to alleviate suffering in the event of a recurrence of heavy air attacks. The blitz days have not been forgotten, nor has it been forgotten how civil defense was strained almost to the breaking point by the weight of its task.

Complex Operation

The second consideration is that machinery necessary for a release of man power is more complex than might be expected by ordinary folk. To use up all the man power at once would be to leave no reserve for the future. New circumstances and new demands have to be foreseen. A steady flow of workers and men for the fighting forces has to be insured.

Germany, with its flying start, now is believed to have passed the peak of its man power, thus necessitating the present frantic and not altogether successful quest for more workers from conquered countries. Labor Minister Ernest Bevin has warned that Britain already is running ahead of schedule in drawing on its man-power account. Thus the addition of 80,000 recruits to industry from civil defense at this time may be more useful today than it would have been if they had been transferred earlier and possibly used extravagantly.

To guard against renewed heavy raids finding the civil defense much weakened, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison has decreed that some of the 80,000 shall be employed in industry only on a temporary basis while others will be subject to recall and will continue doing voluntary part-time ARP service. New voluntary civil defense workers also will be enlisted.

The moral effect of the Government's decision to make fuller use of the civil defense personnel is important and is only one of several of the more encouraging answers the British people are getting now to their call for an offensive policy by the United Nations.

The raid by American planes on Tokyo following closely on the raid by Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce's airmen on the Philippines, are events which have fired the imagination of Britons waiting impatiently for a signal to launch a western attack from here. Accounts of these exploits by American airmen are read here with glee as the sort of stories which might have come out of a book of schoolboy thrillers.

Halt on Japan Forecast

At the same time, it is recalled here that predictions of an United Nations general offensive against Japan were made very soon after Gen. Douglas MacArthur took command in the Southwest Pacific zone. The fact that no full-scale attack there has materialized serves as a reminder that its is easier to announce an offensive than to launch one, wherever the front may be. In the meantime, however, people in many parts of Britain are getting some further gratification of their fighting mood from the day-and-night roar of British planes carrying the air war into Germany and Occupied France. One day last week between 400 and 500 British fighters caused the Luftwaffe to surrender the sky from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, France, almost without opposition, while a night or so ago it is reported that the Ruhr area suffered from a bomb load 1½ times the weight of that which devasted Coventry, England. How much thought is being given here to German sufferings by the Britons who went through the same experience recently, it is difficult to say, but British thought is concerned mainly with how big a war-winning contribution is this night bombing of Germany proving to be. That also is a difficult question to answer.

One encouraging aspect of the bombing of Germany is underlined by the British decision to transfer civil-defense workers to factories. This is that Germany, with a far more acute man-power situation, can ill afford to spare large numbers of men and women to combat the present greatly intensified scale of British raids. Nor can the Nazi chiefs relish the man hours wasted merely in repairing the damage.

Hitler's Natal Gift Guns to Blast Him

By the Columbia Broadcasting System

New York, April 20

Col. J. J. Llewellin, Minister of British Aircraft Production, appealed to all British workers to "give Hitler a birthday present by working harder than ever and keeping it up, as he put it, during the whole of the fifty-fourth year of this horrid man's life," the BBC reported yesterday.

Colonel Llewellin said Britain started the war with two gun types and now they had 12.

"Our promises to Russia had been kept to the full and the Russian airmen liked the aircraft we had sent them. Our tanks were also in the battle line and the Russians were always asking for more," he said.

Captain, Bluejacket Get Highest Honors

HONOLULU, April 20 — The Congressional Medal of Honor, highest award this nation can give its heroes, was presented to a Navy captain and an enlisted man by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for bravery during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Navy Cross, coveted decoration in the sea service, was presented by the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet to four submarine commanders, two Navy petty officers and two Marine Corps men in a ceremony aboard ship and in the presence of many high ranking officers.

The Congressional Medal of Honor was given to Capt. Cassin Young of Coronado, Calif., and Machinist Donald K. Ross of Estes Park, Colo.

Among the submarine commanders receiving the Navy Cross for successful forays into enemy waters where they destroyed enemy ships was Elton W. Grenfell, Fall River, Mass.

F.B.I. Arrests Two Men In Information Sale

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The arrest of two men, both charged with attempting to deliver "Photographs, blueprints and other information" on the fortification and defenses of Gibraltar to the Italian Government, was announced Saturday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

P. E. Foxworth, chief of the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, identified the men as Rudolph Garvin Keller, second steward of the Swiss freighter St. Cergue, and Hermann Peter Stahlder, a greaser on the freighter.

Arraigned before United States Commissioner Martin C. Epstein, Mr. Keller pleaded innocent to a charge of conspiracy to transmit information to that government.

Mr. Stahlder pleaded innocent to a charge of conspiracy.

Each was held in $25,000 bail for hearing May 4.

Steamship Line Plans Air Fleet

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Eventual addition of a fleet of great airliners to the facilities of the Cunard-White Star Line is envisaged in the annual report which Sir Percy E. Bates, Chairman of the company, will present at Liverpool April 29.

Forecasting mass production of big passenger planes evolved from bombers and employing trained personnel accustomed to transocean flying by wartime duties, Sir Percy said.

"I think our company will need to enter this element in one way or another, even though, given a fair field, the sea probably can hold its own.

"We shall have to take to the air, or at least maintain direct association with it."

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McNutt to Find War Job for Everyone

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20 — Paul V. McNutt today took up his duties as Chairman of the President's new War Manpower Commission, determined to find "a place for everybody" in the nation's war effort.

With eight other members of the Commission yet to be designated, Mr. McNutt called a press conference to explain his views on the gigantic job of conserving and allocating the nation's labor supply assigned him by the President.

Although he hopes men and women will comply voluntarily with the job assignments given them through the new Manpower Commission, Mr. McNutt admitted that circumstances might make a compulsory draft of manpower essential in the future. He said that he personally hoped the labor priorities system to be set up can be kept on a voluntary basis.

To Ask Needed Authority

At the present time the new Commission's authority is largely limited to issuing directives to other Government agencies, but Mr. McNutt said it would ask Congress for any authority necessary to use the man power of the nation to win the war.

Here are some of the present man-power kinks the Commission will be called to straighten out:

"Pirating" of workers by war production plants away from other plants in the same or related industries by wage inducements.

Reluctance of skilled and semi-skilled workers to transfer from non-war activities to war plants because of fear of losing seniority rights or because of less favorable working conditions.

Expansion of war industries in localities where labor is short.

Importation of native white workers from hundreds of miles away when fully-qualified Negro, or loyal foreign-born workers, are available at the plant's doorstep.

Prejudice Against Women

Refusal to take fully qualified applicants locally available because they are women or too old or physically handicapped.

Shortage of farm workers needed to raise "food for freedom," either because of selective service or because of inviting wages in arms plants.

Mr. McNutt said his commission would "determine basic policies for the collection and compilation of labor market data by Federal departments and agencies, and will establish policies and prescribe regulations governing all Federal programs relating to the recruitment, vocational training and placement of workers to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

"It will also," he said, "prescribe basic policies governing the filling of the Federal Government's requirements for man power, excluding those of the military and naval forces, and issue such operative directives as may be necessary."

New Status for Women

The man-power chief said that consideration has been given to the voluntary registration of women. He indicated that when such a registration is undertaken it will probably be done by the U. S. Employment Service on a local basis, in much the same manner as the women's land army has been ordered recruited.

Mr. McNutt pointed out that he was taking over his new job at a time when there is already "serious deficiency" in the number of skilled workers available for industry. "For every skilled tool designer available, 51 are needed," he said. "The ratio of demand and supply of tool makers is 25 to one; for ship carpenters, seven to one; for marine machinists, 22 to one; for aircraft riveters, four to one.

"We shall," he said, "have to make a careful determination of the man power and woman power required by the armed forces, by war industry, by agriculture, by transportation and by civilian production. We shall have to obtain the necessary information concerning occupational skills possessed by each man and woman to make sure that all of us are serving where we are most urgently needed.

"Arrangements will have to be made for supplying labor to various war industrial plants in accordance with the urgency of the need for the products each plant turns out."

Before it gets through, the Commission may tell every person in the United States whether he or she is working in an "essential industry" and deliver a "work or fight" ultimatum, Mr. McNutt indicated.

President to Send Message On Labor Costs During War

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—President Roosevelt will shortly send a message to Congress, probably followed by radio address to the nation, setting forth his views on "the cost of living during the war."

The announcement was made by congressional leaders leaving a White House conference with Mr. Roosevelt today. Among the leaders was Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, whose labor bill was to have been the subject of a motion for immediate consideration as the Senate ended an informal two-weeks recess today.

Following the conference Senator Connally announced on the floor of the Senate that at President Roosevelt's personal request he would hold back his bill to authorize government seizure of strike-bound plants and to freeze labor-industrial relationships. He said Mr. Roosevelt intended to send Congress a message within a week relating to the establishment of a general national policy on the cost of living and the various factors entering into it, including labor.

New Fireside Chat

After sending the message to Congress, Senator Connally added, the President's intention is to address the nation on the subject by radio.

Mr. Roosevelt's message is expected to incorporate his anti-inflation program and his views on wage and related labor matters.

Those at the White House Conference were the Vice-President, Speaker Rayburn, Senator Connally, and Majority Leader McCormack.

The latter said the President's message would be written this week and probably would be followed by a "Fireside Chat" on the general subject of wartime national economy. Wages, taxes and profits would be dealt with by the President, because these are factors "making up the cost of living during the war."

Other spokesmen said the President's message would not request specific legislation but would be more of an outline of wartime policy. It was stated that the Administration's studies of an omnibus program to combat inflation have not yet been completed.

May Not Ask Legislation

At the Capitol, Speaker Rayburn said it had not yet been determined whether the President's message will request legislation. He said it probably would not unless it involved some new tax recommendations.

The Speaker said the question of helping curb inflation by absorbing purchasing power through tax measures was still under consideration. The message would treat the cost of living question in an over-all manner, he said. Mr. Rayburn added that the question of wage increases has already been remanded to some extent with the War Labor Board.

The Administration appears to have won another postponement of labor action by Congress. Meanwhile today the American Federation of Labor contended that a bill before the House Judiciary Committee would "destroy all of the rights that labor has achieved over the years." The bill is one sponsored by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D) of Pennsylvania, authorizing Federal district courts to issue injunctions in such labor disputes as are defined by the bill as "unlawful."

Locator Intrigues Many Floridians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Florida Regional Office of the Civilian Technical Corps, with headquarters at the University of Miami, reports that many inquiries are being received regarding the use of the radiolocator which is serviced by Americans who enlist in the corps.

According to a statement from the British Air Ministry, radiolocators of many types are being produced on mass production lines, but the supply of trained men available to service the equipment, which detects aircraft at a distance, is still far short of the need.

Radiolocation, in the opinion of those who have observed its operation, is bound to be one of the biggest developments in the future and undoubtedly will have numerous peacetime applications. Those who get training in radiolocation now will find themselves with a flying start when peacetime activities are developed.

They point out that the effect of radiolocation when applied on peacetime seas and to air navigation will be sensational; that many causes of accident to aircraft will be eliminated, and most shipwrecks abolished. C. T. C. headquarters at the University of Miami report that already a number of men have been accepted into the corps from Florida.

Stevens Revamps Courses to Fit War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 20—Revamping its curriculum to aid the war effort, Stevens Institute of Technology has announced a wartime program under which the college will remain in session the year around and students will study for two 17-week terms and work one term in war industries yearly to help meet the shortage of skilled engineers.

One third of the class of 1946 will be in industry during each of the three terms, Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of the Institute, said in announcing the school's war program in a letter to high schools, preparatory schools and personnel officers of industry.

"This country needs technically trained men in its war production industries even more than it needs fighters in its Army and Navy," he declared.

Gas Customers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In 1941 there were 33,563 gas customers and 45,474 water customers in Richmond.

Labor-Firm War Aid 99.97 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 20 — Labor and management pledges of full co-operation and uninterrupted production have been kept 99.97 per cent, according to John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service. Dr. Steelman, in an address before the final session of the National Society of Professional Engineers at the Ambassador Hotel here Saturday, criticized the newspapers, the radio and motion pictures for what he called their "careless recital of the dramatic side of strikes," which, he said, aided the Axis.

His office had 1,254 active cases on April 18, Dr. Steelman said, stressing that only seven, involving 297 workers, were strikes which, according to the Army, the Navy or the War Production Board, affected the war effort.

"This is a distinguished record of co-operation," he continued. "In the last three months, the case load of the Conciliation Service has been doubled. This increase, however, is not an indication of a national increase in strikes, but rather it is an indication of increased labor-management co-operation.

"In other words, there is now a sincere desire to present cases for negotiation at an early stage of the dispute. It is then possible to use preventive measures. Therefore, almost all of the cases are being settled without any stoppage of work and thus without any harm to the war effort.

Former Italian Aviator, 8 Aliens Arrested in N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—An unnamed Italian aviator who saw service in Africa with the Italian air force is at Ellis Island, interned as an enemy alien, according to an announcement by P. E. Foxworth, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The aviator and eight other enemy aliens were arrested in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler and Fort Slocum, on the Westchester County border. An album containing pictures of airports and air bases was seized.

Johnny Bill Sails Away

Associated Press

A 'Soldier Armed With Resolution' Quits Hawaii

Johnny Bill Boyer, son of Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Boyer, proved he is a good soldier—even at the advanced age of two-and-a-half. His father, who is an Army officer stationed in Hawaii, and his mother decided he had best return to the United States mainland. Here, in military equipment temporarily supplied by his father, he grins a good-bye before sailing.

Fuel Oil Stolen in New York May Have Serviced U-Boats

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Federal, state and local authorities today were conducting wide investigations into thefts of fuel oil totaling millions of gallons stolen at the Port of New York, and into the possibility that some of the "hot" cargo was being whisked out to sea to refuel enemy submarines operating off the Atlantic Coast.

Authorities said the thefts had been occurring for several years, with the total "loot" estimated conservatively at $1,000,000. While Federal Bureau of Investigation officials would not comment on their inquiry, it is known that for three weeks they have been delving into the prospects that some of the oil, including kerosene, which is usable by U-boats, may have reached enemy vessels at sea.

The fact that, despite the wartime emergency and the serious shortage of oil along the Atlantic Coast, waterfront conditions here have persisted which permitted quantities of oil to be stolen from tankers and their pipe lines was held in responsible quarters to underline the need for additional policing and greater safeguards to protect the New York waterfront.

Some Holes Still Left

Carelessness and inefficiency which led to the first fire aboard the Steamship Normandie and which allowed reporters from a local newspaper to enter vital industrial areas unchallenged and without badges, were recalled here today. While the situation has been bettered and identification of all waterfront workers is now required, still greater improvements could be made in facilities for hiring workers and general policing of waterfront areas, it was held.

Quadruple investigation of the oil thefts by the F. B. I., the Coast Guard, the New York State Tax Commission and the City Police of Staten Island was disclosed following the week-end arraignment in Magistrates' Court in Stapleton, S. I. of a Jersey City pier worker charged with theft of 28,000 gallons of fuel oil.

According to Nathan Mitchell, State Tax Department Investigator, oil from a Mexican tanker was to be delivered last Oct. 22 by insertion of a small by-pass line between the tanker and a shore tank at night. The "hot" oil was to pour into a tank barge manned by confederates. Mr. Mitchell said this particular tank barge had transported 175,000 gallons of contraband oil which was sold to New Jersey dealers at one half the market price. Oil stolen in Staten Island was usually sold to New Jersey dealers or vice versa, he added.

Thefts Difficult to Detect

Mr. Mitchell said it was difficult to detect thefts, since the perpetrators usually were seamen and pier attendants and since pipe lines between tankers and shore tanks were sometimes two miles long, making it easy to insert a tap somewhere along the line at night.

With allied merchant vessel losses reportedly rising to 600,000 tons in March, many of the sinkings being tankers, the possibility that some quantity of stolen oil might find its way to enemy submarines is regarded seriously by Government agents. Oil company employees have been warned to be on the watch for any suspicious sales of diesel fuel or kerosene or unusual movements of cargo vessels.

Typical of the warning was a notice circulated throughout the sales departments of the Texas Company an the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts, declaring that the Petroleum Co-ordinator for National Defense had advised the company that enemy submarines were suspected of obtaining fuel from off-shore fishing boats or other vessels.

"Submarines may operate not only on light fuel, but also on kerosene," the notice continued. "Any suspicious movements of boats, unusual sales of diesel fuel or kerosene to marine dealers, fishing vessels or other vessels, distributors, jobbers or peddlers, or any pertinent information, whether concerning our products or others, should be reported immediately to this office."

Beads Traded To Indians On Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Of the stream of beads from Europe that kept pouring through America for centuries for trade with the Indians, many have found their way into the State Museum of Natural History. Among them are rare beads from Italy and Czecho-Slovakia.

This collection, recently put on display, is the gift to the museum of the man who assembled it, a New York City near-centenarian whose name hints at the adventurousness of his former occupation. He is Dan Forest, retired Indian trader.

When his father, S. A. Forest, nearly 100 years ago was 28 years old, the latter began trading with the Indians, and kept it up or 52 years until Dan took over the business. Dan continued in the business until he retired four years ago.

The Forests have been referred to as "the two real Indian traders we have had in this country." They, themselves, imported the beads for their Indian trade, using them as barter with the Indians in all parts of the United States, Canada and Alaska. The Indians used the beads for necklaces and for decorating various articles. The Forests then took the finished products and sold them for the Indians, either in this country or abroad.

The collection, which contains well over 1,000 specimens mounted on cards with artistically decorated scrolls, is believed to cover every style, type, and color of blown glass bead made in Italy during most of the last century. The beads have come, however, not only from Venice, but also from Gablonz, Czechoslovakia. The collection was originally shown in 1904 at the St. Louis World's Fair.

There is no exact duplication among the hundreds of beads that vary in size from the minute to some of finger length; in shape from cylinders to cubes; and from the opaque through the translucent to the transparent. There are the shining, green, smooth-surfaced ones which have the intriguing, crinkled appearance of a photographer's flash-bulb.

Others look as if they were inlaid with shining gold and colorful minerals and precious stones. Most have conventional designs. The exceptions include tiny blown-glass shells; and a pig, no larger than a baby's thumb nail.

Though the whole store of beads on a ship to American shores may not have had the purchasing power, in a civilized market, of one of the numerous fox skins, food supplies or tracts of land that the Indians gave the white man in exchange, at least the pay was not worthless, for every bead, so the exhibit testifies, was a small object of art in itself.

The collection includes, in addition to beads of the kinds used as barter with the Indians, some samples of those used for trade in Africa and Australia. They are reminiscent of personal ornamentation as ancient as that of the Egyptians, in whose most ancient tombs they have been found; and of barter as old as that of the Phoenicians who are supposed to have used beads as a medium of trade in Africa.

The beauty of the collection, according to Dr. Thorne Deuel, chief of the museum, is incidental to its value as a means of identification of beads found in ancient Indian sites, for it offers a clue to their approximate age.

Water Mains Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Extension of Richmond water mains showed a marked increase in 1941. A pressure-regulating valve was installed to give greater continuity of service to Fulton, in the city's East End, and a 10-inch main extension from Hermitage Road to Brook Road through Sherwood Park was installed to improve water service on the North Side.

Wallace Hails War Output

ABERDEEN, Md., April 18 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace, addressing 96 new Army ordnance officers, one of them his own son, said today that by the "last half of this year" the United States would be turning out more war materials than any nation in the world's history.

Robert B. Wallace is a member of the first class to be graduated as second lieutenants in the Ordnance Officers' Training Center at Aberdeen Army Proving Ground since Pearl Harbor.

The Vice President said the United States would beat the enemy at his "own game, so that we can earn the right to live peacefully."

He charged the class with the responsibility of keeping the nation's war machine going, and declared that "more than any other nation, we understand machinery and the moment our factories begin really to roll, I have no fear about the final outcome. . . .

"From a small rivulet our war materials are now swelling to a mighty river. The vast flood of material will be placed on the line of battle under the direction of men like yourselves. The civilian population will deny itself, whether in the factory or fields in order that you men may have the material on the spot where it will do the most good. Americans are not quitters."

Gas Equipment Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The sales of gas ranges increased 17 per cent in Richmond during 1941. Gas water heater sales went up 18 per cent, and gas-operated refrigerator sales advanced 86 per cent. The city manufactures its own gas for sale.

Bank Deposits Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Comparison by cities of the commercial banks listed among the 1,000 largest in the country in the 1942 roll call of the American Banker places Richmond eighteenth in highest percentage deposit gains during 1941.

Richmond banks showed a 12.6 gain in deposits.

Crack-Down Steps Urged On 'Free' Foreign Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Closer supervision and regulation of some of the so-caled "free" foreign movements within the United States is being urged on the State Department as evidence multiplies that several of these groups are far from democratic in character.

Bitter internecine war has already broken out between a number of these committees, particularly those hailing from Central and Southeastern Europe, and apprehension is felt here lest this situation be allowed to expand to such an extent as to hamper post-war settlements.

In the light of this, persons both within the State Department and among the United Nations diplomatic corps are urging that this Government take steps to quiet the more vociferous and aggressive among the would-be spokesman for European populations. Although the United States has a long and consistent tradition of hospitality toward Governments and groups-in-exile, it is pointed out that such hospitality should not be carried to the point of harboring groups which may some day attempt to sabotage this country's suggestions for European peace.

Opposition

Today's opposition is directed principally against the Free Hungary movement, headed by Tibor Eckhardt, and the United Austrian committee, which is closely associated with the activities of Arch Duke Otto of Hapsburg and his numerous family relations throughout the new world.

While the State Department has not given its official blessing to either of these groups, it has permitted them to operate as they saw fit. There is reason to believe, however, that recent developments have caused Department officials to re-examine the Hungarian and Austrian movements with closer attention.

One of the reasons for this new interest on the part of the United States Government is the recent publication of two pamphlets by the American-Hungarian Foundation, the principal backer of Mr. Eckhardt in this country. These two pamphlets contained such virulent and abusive attacks upon the Czech people and upon Edward Benes, head of the Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile, in particular, that persons here see in them a remarkable resemblance to certain Nazi statements.

Pamphlet

In the pamphlet "Should the Government-in-Exile of a non-existent State dictate the national policy of the United States," the American-Hungarian Federation refers to the Government of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia as "paper Governments of non-existent States," despite the fact that Washington and London officials number these Governments among their Allies and despite the fact that the Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs are today doing all in their power to defeat Hitler.

Completely ignoring the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are now allied, the pamphlet, which is being widely distributed, asks, "can it be that Mr. Benes, once the stooge of the defunct French militarism, now the stalking horse of Russian domination (a role much desired by Mr. Benes, but not yet granted by Mr. Stalin) is again trying to dominate the central part of Europe by the means of a system of Sudetenlands."

Such reference to "French militarism," "Russian domination" and "Sudetenlands" sounds suspiciously like Berlin-originating propaganda to many persons here.

Equally distasteful to most Americans is the reference, contained in the pamphlet entitled "Shall our grandchildren die for another Sudetenland," to the "infamous Sudetenland which gave cause to the present World War No. Two." According to recollection here that is the German excuse for the war, not the American reason for it.

Blessing Denied

The State Department is also incensed over the Hungarian statements, contained in the same pamphlet, that "English and American State Departments alike silently blessed Mr. Tibor Eckhardt" and that his organizational work in the United States had the "tacit approval of the American State Department."

In a recent letter to Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Chairman of the Union for Democratic Action, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles denied that this Government had given "any form of recognition" to Mr. Eckhardt's organization.

The extent of the State Department's aid to the Eckhardt movement was apparently to explain the organizational lines which it must follow in order to be permissible in this country.

This Free Hungary movement is bitterly opposed by Czechoslovakian, Polish, Yugoslavian, and Rumanian authorities here, who see it as an ill-disguised attempt to insure Hungary's postwar retention of land taken from its neighbors regardless of whether the Axis loses the war.

In a statement issued on Jan. 16, 1942, the Slovak National Federation against the Eckhardt movement declares that Mr. Eckhardt is "the mouthpiece of the Magyar feudal landlords who were always opposed and remain opposed to those who confess democratic principles."

Leads to Suspicion

Czechoslovak and Polish sources here point out that, although the present Hungarian Government is fighting beside the Nazis, the Eckhardt movement has not called for its overthrow. This has led to the suspicion among some diplomats in Washington that there is an understanding between Budapest and Mr. Eckhardt and that, if the latter can gain support in the United States, the same group will continue running Hungary regardless of the outcome of the war.

Somewhat the same opposition is felt toward the United Austrian and Hapsburg efforts in this country. Not only are the Slavic and Rumanian representatives of the former component parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire strongly antagonistic to Arch Duke Otto but American officials have found him pleasant but not profound. Both groups have referred to his plans for Central Europe as well-intentioned, nebulous and smacking too strongly of the feudalistic Holy Roman Empire to be acceptable in the 1940s.

The principal danger in the Hapsburg movement, it is felt in some circles, is the manner in which they are operating throughout the countries of the new world in an attempt to win the favor of the man-in-the-street rather than the Government officials. Otto has his headquarters here, Princess Zita, his mother, and Karl Ludwig are in Canada, Felix has just completed a highly successful tour in Latin America and Robert is in London.

Persons in close touch with the State Department do not believe that there is one chance out of 50 that this country would ever agree to a return of the Hapsburgs to the Throne of Austria, yet there is some concern felt over the able job of self-salesmanship which Otto is accomplishing.

Home Recreation Boom Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The coming recreation season may surpass all previous seasons in the use of the city's recreational facilities due to the fact that the tire shortage and restrictions on gasoline will keep many persons from their customary vacation trips outside of Richmond.

While J. Malcolm Pace, City Parks and recreation head, anticipates a record-breaking use of the playgrounds, athletic fields and swimming pools, the fact that the budget of the recreation department is static prevents any enlargement of the recreation facilities to meet the increased demand.

Last summer's total attendance of 2,771,904 at the city recreation grounds included 1,983,987 white users and 787,917 negro users. Shields Lake drew 178,025 white bathers, although the lake was closed for 18 days while the water-purification system was being improved. The negro swimming pool reported an attendance of 131,608 for the season.

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Planes That Bombed Japan Reach Goal

Continued from Page 1

Burma Coast in which heavy damage was done to airfields, barges, and ships.

Plane Mystery:

Japan broadcast a new version today of bombing raids Saturday on Tokyo and three other great cities, implying the assault was launched from three United States aircraft carriers in the Pacific and that some of the planes raced on to safety in China after dropping their bombs.

Tokyo Imperial Headquarters issued this announcement:

"A hostile Navy unit centering around three aircraft carriers appeared April 18 at a distant point off the eastern coast of Japan proper but, fearing Japanese counterattack, fled without approaching Japanese shores.

"On the same day, approximately 10 enemy aircraft of the Northern American B-25 type appeared over Tokyo and other areas, flying singly or in pairs.

"Hostile planes which managed to escape being downed appear to have escaped to China.

"Damage caused was extremely light."

The world still was dependent on Japanese accounts or other Axis versions originating in Japan for news of what occurred April 18, when the Japanese declared that planes bearing the insignia of the United States Air Force bombed Tokyo, the Capital; Yokohama and Kobe, the two chief ports, and Nagoya, Japan's third city and center of aircraft production.

There was no word of such a raid from Washington or any other United Nations capitals and if the raids were launched from a task force such as the Tokyo announcement describes, it may be 10 days or longer before the American version is published. Washington's policy is to permit all units to return to their bases before publishing results.

As if to support the Tokyo thesis of a carrier-based attack with the raiders continuing on to China, a Reuters dispatch from Chungking said the United States planes which struck home at Japan had arrived safely at their destination. Quoting "well-informed quarters" in the Chinese Provisional Capital, the dispatch gave no details as to this destination. Chungking had reported earlier that the attack was not launched from Chinese soil.

The B-25 is a twin-engine medium bomber with a top speed of more than 300 miles an hour and a cruising range of 2,650 miles.

However, either the Japanese identification of the raiding planes or the implication that they were carrier-launched seemed in error.

The B-25, an Army plane, is regarded by some authorities as too heavy for carrier use. Navy carrier-borne bombers are single-engine planes which are lighter and can take off from a shorter runway than the B-25 would require.

Either the B-25 or new longer range Navy single-engine bombers would have sufficient range, however, to strike from several hundred miles east of Japan and still be able to speed on 1,400 miles southwest of Tokyo to the Lishui section of southeast Chekiang province. The Japanese, in announcing recent air raids on that part of Checkiang, said their targets were airfields they believed were being prepared for use against Japan by American-made planes.

In London, the possibility that the American bombers raided Japan from advanced bases in the Aleutian Islands and then flew on to China continued to be discussed widely. This would require a range of about 4,000 miles.

British experts said that if carriers were used and the planes continued on to China, Japanese pursuit planes would be unable to trail them back to their carrier and the ship would have a better chance of escape.

Despite the official assertion that raid damage was "extremely light" other Axis radiocasts suggested that industry and transport vital to the war effort had suffered and that there had been numerous casualties.

The Berlin Radio told of Government grants to rebuild factories and other structures in the Tokyo area; Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported a meeting of five Ministers to discuss raid destruction and control of "baseless rumors"—suggesting that public reaction was not all the Government desires—while Premier Gen. Hideko Tojo conferred with Emperor Hirohito, and then summoned the home and Railway Ministers, officials who deal with construction and transport.

One radiocast recorded by CBS said that one of the raiders was forced to land in mountainous Central Japan because of engine trouble, that its crew of five had been captured and were under close examination.

Wide World; Associated Press; © Harris & Ewing

Allied Commanders in Southwest Pacific

Upper left: Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Air Force Commander; Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, Naval Commander; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander in Southwest Pacific; lower left: Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commander in Philippines; lower right: Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of Land Forces.

Burma:

British tanks and Chinese infantry have joined in a combined counteroffensive and recaptured Yenangyaung in the Burma oil fields from the Japanese, according to Chinese and British informants.

An RAF communiqué from New Delhi announced an RAF sweep of 200 miles along the Arakan (West Burma) Coast in which the airfield at Bassein on the Irrawaddy delta was smashed up, motor launches attacked, barges damaged at Gwa Bay, on the coast 50 miles north of Bassein, a schooner attacked at Sandoway, 75 miles north of Gwa, and another schooner machine-gunned at Andrew Bay.

Paced by tanks, the Chinese infantry was said to have made a headlong attack on the Japanese along the Irrawaddy, signaling the start of a limited counteroffensive to end the most serious threat of the Japanese drive.

A Chungking communiqué said the Chinese had recaptured Yenangyaung after a fierce two-day battle and relieved an encircled British force of several thousand men.

British sources, telling of the attack, said they doubted that any considerable British force had been trapped in the area as the oil fields in the area to the south have been destroyed and it was considered doubtful if a large force was any longer there.

A week-end communiqué from the War Department in Washington said Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton had reported from India that American Army heavy bombers successfully raided harbor installations at Rangoon, attacking docks and other facilities.

General Brereton reported heavy explosions were heard but because of poor visibility it was impossible to determine the extent of the damage.

All the bombers returned safely to their base after meeting with heavy antiaircraft fire.

Philippines:

The Japanese have launched an all-out effort to batter the Philippine fortress of Corregidor into submission with bombs and siege guns, according to a War Department announcement.

From new positions on the Bataan Peninsula and from the south shore of Manila Bay, the foe began an intense artillery bombardment Sunday, and for the first time dive-bombing raids were made on Corregidor.

Defending gunners replied effectively to the new attack, silencing at least three batteries, the War Department reported, and breaking up three motor truck and troop concentrations on Bataan.

Five dive-bombing raids were made on Corregidor and, in addition, Japanese light bombers attacked Corregidor and Fort Hughes several times from high altitudes.

One bomber was hit by antiaircraft fire, the War Department reported.

Meanwhile, near Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao more than 500 miles to the south, an American-Filipino patrol ambushed two bus loads of Japanese troops and inflicted numerous casualties.

The three enemy batteries silenced by the fort's guns were in addition, officials said, to at least four and possibly five which had been put out of action in the past few days.

Bombing attacks on the besieged island forts heretofore had been confined to high-altitude bombing.

The dive bombers operating on Bataan Peninsula were said to have been particularly effective after antiaircraft defenses had been reduced.

The War Department reported Sunday that comparatively small defense forces continued to harass the Japanese on the islands of Panay and Cebu.

Domei correspondents, according to Tokyo broadcasts, reported Japanese forces were approaching a junction as they marched from north and south into the center of Panay Island.

One formation, advancing from Iloilo on the south coast, had reached Potopan, 45 miles inland, the news agency said, while other forces coming in from the north coast at Capiz were reported 20 miles inland.

Republican Committee Recoils As Willkie Raps Isolationism

Continued from Page 1

convenient. It obviously splits the party. It is a significant controversy because it goes to the heart of the only major matter which the American people cannot long postpone.

It is the issue which may dominate most of the Congressional elections this fall and may determine whether the Republicans or the Democrats control the House of Representatives next year.

But no sooner had Mr. Hallanan finished introducing Mr. Willkie's resolution than the opposition strategists went to work to see that nothing should come of it—or less if possible.

It quickly developed that the technique was to bury it in a heap of competing resolutions, then to throw them all together behind the scenes and in the end produce a polite declaration of war policy which would make no reference to the peace and which would thus shun Mr. Willkie by silence, evade the issue and leave everybody happy and indefinite. Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois who, with the sponsorship of the Chicago Tribune, has sought to preempt the leadership of the Republican isolationists, jumped into the breech with a resolution favoring the "winning of the war for America" as efficiently as possible and advocating the two-party system.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio contributed a resolution pledging the party to "unqualified and aggressive support to the President in the prosecution of the war to complete, utter and final military and naval victory." Senator Taft was equally insistent that the Republican Party should take no attitude on securing the future peace. He argued that it is impossible to tell what conditions will be at the conclusion of the war and that it would be better not to think about them politically now.

Senator Taft stressed the necessity for a vigorous minority party which can insure to the people "a voice in favor of improved methods in the conduct of the war" and declared:

"We will vigorously oppose any effort by the Administration to use the war as an excuse for the extension of domestic affairs of unsound economic panaceas disapproved by the great majority of the people. While we realize the necessity for conferring extraordinary powers on the Executive for the conduct of the war, we pledge our support to maintain in this country, in every respect consistent with the conduct of war, the individual freedom, the freedom of the press, and every other constitutional right, for which our soldiers and sailors are battling throughout the world, and to bring about the automatic restoration of all such rights and freedoms at the end of the war."

But this first gathering of the Republican National Committeemen since the war is today having a hard time not thinking about Mr. Willkie's anti-isolationist, pro-participation-in-the-peace resolution.

Valiant Effort by Weeks

Mr. Weeks, criticizing the Brooks and Taft resolutions, is leading a brave and blunt battle to require the Committee to meet the issue.

Admittedly, Mr. Willkie's resolution is a pretty stiff dose for the party whose membership in both Senate and House has voted decisively against repeal of the original arms embargo, against the lend-lease bill, against the first draft law, against its later extension and against the revision of the Neutrality Act.

The resolution contains many things which the committee agreeably accepts. The committee, as its titular leader urges, will come right out and indorse relentless prosecution of the war and will pledge to take no peace short of victory. It will willingly indorse faster and clearer war information, more competent appointments, reduction of non-defense expenditures, postponement of social reforms until the war is over, and a single overall Army-Navy-Air board of strategy, headed by one officer responsible to the President; but Mr. Willkie had a little more to offer than that.

Reasons for Opposition

Mr. Willkie in a statement authorized from New York pointed up exactly what he was trying to accomplish.

"If the Republican Party," he said, "is to remain an effective instrument of party government, it must not only repudiate completely and absolutely the doctrine of isolationism but with courage and imagination must recognize that America must take its full part hereafter in world affairs and help lead the peoples of the world to peace and democracy."

But whatever happens on this issue, Mr. Martin assured the Committee in the report of his chairmanship that "our party is stronger today than in many years." He gave assurance of full support and co-operation with the President in the war effort and felt that a Republican trend was now evident and would be surprisingly strong in the fall elections in preparation for which today's meeting was called.

Resolution Committee

At today's opening session, Chairman Martin appointed a seven-man resolutions committee representing the viewpoints of Mr. Willkie, Senator Taft, and Senator Brooks. The committee included:

Mr. Hallanan, who read the statement of policy sumbitted by Mr. Willkie; David S. Ingalls, Cleveland, Ohio, representing Senator Taft; Werner Schroeder of Chicago, who read the resolution by Senator Brooks; Wallace Townsend, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Gladys Knowles, Missoula, Mont.; Mrs. Pearl Sayre, Ardmore, Okla., and Robert Burroughs, Manchester, N. H.

MacArthur's Command:

Announcement of the agreement putting General MacArthur definitely in command in the Southwest Pacific, effective as of Saturday midnight, was issued from his headquarters. It did not specifically mention New Zealand as a party to the agreement, but Mr. Curtin subsequently included New Zealand with the participants in a letter to General MacArthur voicing confidence in his leadership.

General MacArthur's statement said that, subject to his supreme authority, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey of the Australian Army had been named commander of all Allied land forces, while Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett and Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary—both Americans—had been designated to command the Allied air and naval forces, respectively.

Maj. Gen. Julian F. Barnes, U. S. A., will command all United States Army forces in Australia. Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander of United States forces in the Philippines, also will receive his orders from General MacArthur.

General MacArthur was expected to complete his organization by naming his headquarters staff, which informed quarters said probably would be headed by Maj. Gen. Richard Sutherland and would include Australian and Dutch liaison officers.

These quarters also declared that for the time being, at least, combat units of the United States Army now in Australia would be attached to two Australian armies under Lieut. Gen Sir John Laverack and Lieut. Gen. Sir Iven MacKay.

Offensive Mapped:

The United Nations' new command in the Southwest Pacific lost little time in beginning to map the general offensive to which it was committed over the week end by an agreement formalizing Gen. Douglas MacArthur's appointment as Commander in Chief of all land, sea, and air forces.

In the initial step, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia met with General MacArthur and other service leaders in the first of a series of talks which Australia hopes will enable it to meet the requirements of the armed forces with little delay.

Mr. Curtin, who said his Government had joined with Great Britain, New Zealand, and the Netherlands in granting the American General a charter as supreme commander in this vital theater, attended the conference in his new role of Defense Minister.

Informed quarters said the defense portfolio had been set up by the Australian War Cabinet to eliminate red tape and provide a channel through which the Allied command could swiftly advise the Government of its needs.

During the discussion, they said, Mr. Curtin reaffirmed in more personal terms assurances of his Government's good will and support which he conveyed formally to General MacArthur from Canberra on Sunday.

The Prime Minister himself hailed the agreement formalizing General MacArthur's appointment as "a momentous occasion."

Mr. Curtin disclosed that General MacArthur had been instructed specifically to prepare to assume the offensive, and declared the hero of the Philippines had come to Australia "to lead a crusade, the result of which means everything to the future of the world and mankind."

As though to emphasize Mr. Curtin's statement, it was announced that Allied airmen, racing through tropical rainstorms, reportedly had destroyed 40 Japanese fighting and bombing planes on the ground in two raids on Rabaul.

The attacks on Rabaul in New Britain were made Saturday and Sunday. Thousands of pounds of high explosives were said to have been dropped on Lakunai airdrome Saturday, wrecking runways, blasting to pieces at least four Navy Zero fighters with direct hits, and wrecking many others with flying steel.

Moored flying boats were set on fire by another wave of raiders, while in a heavy attack Sunday at least one Japanese ship in Rabaul Harbor was reported damaged by bomb blasts.

The pilots at Lakunai swooped out of low clouds, fought their way through a heavy antiaircraft barrage, and turned loose their bombs and machine guns. The operation was described as highly successful.

The London radio quoted the Australian Broadcasting Commission's correspondent with the Allied forces as saying: "It is believed in Australia that the Allied air offensive may soon force the enemy to abandon his air bases at Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea."

Laval Pledges Closer Ties With Germany

Continued from Page 1

Jews, and sympathizers" were ordered deported to eastern Europe.

From now on, the Germans instructed, a number of French civilians will be forced to accompany German soldiers on all troop trains to assure the latters' safety.

The German order was published in the newspaper Journal de Rouen and said the bombing of the train occurred on April 16. Further details were not given.

[Meanwhile, heavily censored dispatches referred to an announcement by Lieut.-Gen. Ernst von Schaumberg, German military Commander in Paris, concerning an attack in Paris which apparently took place against an army agarage. Details were lacking due to censorship.

Only last week, the Germans announced the execution of 35 hostages in the Calais region for railroad sabotage and attacks on German soldiers which they said happened March 5.]

Problem of Vichy

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—As Pierre Laval takes over the virtually unchallenged leadership of the Vichy regime with the backing of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and with Admiral Jean Darlan out of the Cabinet, the verdict here is that the situation has become at the same time dangerous and encouraging.

It is dangerous because the position of the French fleet is put in even greater peril now that Marshal Pétain's authority has been thrown behind M. Laval and thus largely discredited. It is dangerous because Admiral Darlan, who remains as Marshal Pétain's successor-designate, is in complete charge of all defense forces, including the fleet; and because M. Laval is acknowledged to be ready to go to any length to insure the victory of his Nazi masters, whose pressure on Marshal Pétain put him back in power.

The changeover is encouraging, on the other hand, in that it indicates that the Nazi hand has been forced, if only slightly. Changes in Vichy coinciding with the arrival of Gen. Kurt von Runstedt as German Commander in Chief in France, point clearly to the serious concern, if not something approaching desperation, on the part of the Germans. It is apparent that Hitler is worried about the possibility of British landings in France and it is also evident that the resistance of the French people to the Vichy policy of collaboration has forced the Nazis into more drastic action.

Furthermore, M. Laval's own statements of policy upon assuming office shows he himself feels keenly his own unpopularity with the French people and realizes he will have to go fairly slowly to avoid open revolt.

In diplomatic circles here the prevalent view is that M. Laval will at first endeavor to win a certain amount of support in France for his Cabinet before pushing ahead with his policy of active co-operation with Hitler. Accordingly, radio reports that the first step in this campaign was Marshal Pétain's speech on the radio yesterday. The Marshal's appeal for public support of M. Laval was not considered here to mean much more, however, than a feeble effort to avoid a breakdown of the Vichy regime, which he sponsored from the beginning.

Return to Paris

The second step in this campaign to regain at least a little of the French public's confidence is expected to be the removal of the new Government to Paris. Ferdinand de Brinon, former Vichy Ambassador to the occupied zone and now one of M. Laval's Secretaries of State in the new Cabinet, is reported on the German-controlled radio to have announced this move, saying that M. Laval would take up his quarters at the Hotel Matignon in Paris which was used by the Prime Ministers of France as their office in the years immediately preceding the war.

Elysée Palace, where the French Presidents lived, is to to be fitted up for Admiral Darlan, M. de Brinon is reported to have said.

There is, meanwhile, no confirmation here of the report contained in a Geneva dispatch to the Tass Agency in Moscow that a Franco-German agreement providing for Nazi control of all French armed forces has been reached.

According to the Moscow message, the agreement provides "for turning over to the German naval command three French battleships, six ships of various classes, one aircraft carrier, nine flotilla leaders, 10 destroyers, and a certain number of damaged ships which are to be repaired in docks at Toulon and Marseilles under the supervision of German experts."

The feeling here is that these reports are more likely to be premature than erroneous. The chief obstacle of M. Laval's turning over the fleet to the Nazis or forcing it into action against the British and Americans is the attitude of the crews which are understood to be definitely hostile to the Nazis.

In Free French circles here it is believed that in the event of a showdown part, at least, of the fleet would be taken over by sailors and brought to Britain. In any case, experts here estimate that from six to nine months and possibly more would be required before the Nazis can man these ships with German crews and get them ready for action. For this reason it is believed Hitler hopes to maneuver Vichy into using them against the British as an alternative to taking them over directly.

Heads Vichy Fleet

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris radio announced that Admiral Collinet, who was in command of the battleship Strasbourg when the British attacked the French Fleet at Oran and Mers-el-Kebir in 1940, had taken over command of the French Navy in French West Africa and will act as delegate of the Vichy Admiralty at Dakar.

Vichy Envoy Out

VICHY, April 20 (AP)—The resignation of Marcel Peyrouton as French Ambassador to Argentina became known here April 18 and it was reported that other changes in the French diplomatic service were contemplated by the new regime of Pierre Laval.

Quits in Protest

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 20 (AP)—Paul Meyrelle, dean of the French diplomatic service in Brazil, resigned today from his consular post at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, in protest against Vichy collaboration with Germany.

Talk of Invasion Moves Nearer to Action Stage

Continued from Page 1

American offensive was hinted at by Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, who was able to follow up General Marshall's remarks by stating that "we have got to the point in this war where the problem is not production. The problem is fighting. The problem is battles by sea, air, and land, and it is going to be a tough business. Shipping is the basic trouble. And we are going to build a tremendous number of ships in the United States—8,000,000 tons this year and I should say 15,000,000 next year. Our country will make any sacrifices to get men and goods to wherever they are needed.

As the United States batteries drove past the reviewing stand, the familiar "And the Caissons Go Rolling Along" was played. In the reviewing stand stood General Marshall, Mr. Hopkins, W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease expediter; Lieut. Gen. H. E. Franklyn, commanding the British troops in Northern Ireland; J. M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland; Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, commanding the American troops in the British Isles, and Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, commander of the American forces in Ireland.

The time was happily chosen in view of Mr. Hopkins' subsequent assurance that the caissons were in fact rolling along very satisfactorily—and planes and tanks and guns and all of the rest of the mechanized equipment that goes to make up the vast modern mechanized army such as Britain and America are building up right now.

Symbolic of Future Moves

The whole pageant of military ceremonial that General Marshall reviewed was in fact symbolic of the shape of things to come. And mighty impressive it was as thousands of smart infantrymen marched past with the Stars and Stripes fluttering bravely above the color bearers and with the formations moving with Guardsman-like precision before the lovely background of the Irish mountains.

The marching infantrymen, however, are cast for the last act of this theater of war. Bomber planes, fighter planes, airborne troops, tanks, and artillery have the lead in the action up to the point where the infantry comes in. That they are leading them faster and faster is evidenced by the heavy blows rained down on Tokyo and Augsberg and by other signs that the United Nations have reached the point where they can start carrying the war to the enemy instead of having to show the ability "to take it" themselves all the time.

In every respect Britons and Americans are getting closer together in the fields of production and operation and I was interested to note the high praise of American artillery boys for the British 25-pounder guns to which they have fitted American sights and made one or two other modifications. This is an all-purpose piece which can be used as a field gun or a howitzer.

Good Shooting

I saw the American gunners do some very precise shooting with it both with high explosives and with smoke shells. For the most part they had previously been handling the French 75 back home and they described the British 25 as a decidedly superior proposition. The Americans spoke of their British instructors just about as appreciatively as those instructors spoke of them.

It has been emphasized by military commanders that the natural impatience to see major offensive developed should not be allowed to bring public or political pressure to bear in such a way as to force any precipitate move or to undermine confidence in the commanders during the inevitable delay due to the essential thoroughness of preparations.

Apart from training large numbers of specialized troops, the building up of a detailed background of organization required to launch a decisive operation and see it through takes considerable time, and it cannot be skimped without courting the undesirable repetition of recent history.

This building-up process is going on all the time in Britain, which can now be regarded as the vital offensive zone in the Allied war plan instead of being merely a vital defense point.

What is forming up here is designed to be the most effective mechanized army in the world behind a spearhead of such specially trained troops as the British Commandos and their American counterparts.

Threat to Germany

These experts at amphibious operations in co-operation with the navy and Air Force are fast becoming a proposition which the Germans have seriously to reckon with and one indeed they are known to be worrying about considerably at the present time.

General Marshall drew attention here to the fact that the United States has an whole Army Corps of such men fully trained already. This statement was taken to mean that the enemy in Europe is likely soon to be getting a taste of their capabilities.

The Germans are known to be no longer regarding the commando raids as pinpricks, but as methodical attacks on keypoints probing the continental coastline for prospective bridgeheads. High Axis officers are reported making special inspection tours of the defenses in vulnerable areas in Germany, Italy, and the occupied countries and there is to be detected in current Axis propaganda a guidance of public thought to accept the probability of Allied landings in such force that they may be difficult to dispose of. In other words, the Germans and Italians are beginning to think they may have something coming to them after all, despite the repeated sweeping assurances of their leaders to the contrary. If they could see what I have seen here and elsewhere in Britain recently they would have no doubt whatever on this point.

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Women of Virginia's Capital Figure Largely in Pushing of Vigorous War Effort

Richmond's Women Volunteer Liberally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that is furnishing much of the power to turn the wheels of the volunteer committees serving Richmond's defense program in both its civilian protection division and its soldier service unit.

With Richmond a week-end center for the boys who are stationed at the numerous near-by camps, it became the City's problem to provide these several thousand visitors with adequate living accommodations and wholesome entertainment. This is one of the major problems of the Richmond Defense Service Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense, which was designated by Mayor Gordon B. Ambler as the official defense service unit for the City.

In February, 1941, when only 2,000 men were stationed at Camp Lee, after consultation with Army officials to determine needs and wishes of their men, the plans of the Defense Unit were ready to function, but the volunteer power needed to accomplish its task was tremendous, and it was here that the women of Richmond came forward to give of their time, talents, and energy.

Chaperons' Club Sponsored

The Chaperons' Club, sponsored by the Federation of Parent-Teachers' Association with Mrs. Ray Lawrence as Chairman, began the task of organizing chaperons, dancing partners, and hostesses for dances to be given for the boys in Richmond and at Camp Lee, and worked out a code of ethics to govern these occasions including requirements of admission, hours, places of entertainment, duties of floor committee and hostesses and rules governing girls. The Parent-Teachers Association has been assisted by members of 14 other women's clubs of Richmond with this service.

Each Saturday night a dance is held at the Mosque, Richmond's Civic Center, which is free to men in uniform and for which the Chaperons' Committee furnishes chaperons and dancing partners for approximately 1,500 men. There are 145 chaperons on the active file of the Richmond Defense Service Unit and 1,250 girls. During the past year 42 dances have been given. Accurate records which are kept show a total attendance of 69,554 persons; of these, 51,772 have been service men, 15,245 were their dancing partners and 2,557 were chaperons.

In addition to the dances at the Mosque, the Richmond Defense Service Unit has also served the camps by furnishing dancing partners and chaperons for camp dances. Chairman of the group giving this service is Mrs. John Nelson. During the year, 137 dances were held at Camp Lee; 9,715 girls, 2,442 chaperons and 31,960 soldiers attended these affairs, a total 44,117 persons. There has been an average weekly attendance of 1,050 at these dances. Even this does not complete the picture. Co-operating with the British War Relief Committee, the Richmond Defense Service Unit sent 57 chaperons and 405 girls to the 8 dances given at Swift Creek for the British sailors quartered there. 50 girls and 7 chaperons attended a dance at the Maneuver Camp at Bowling Green. With the assistance of the Defense Unit's staff, several clubs have given dances here in Richmond for smaller groups of men who have been quartered here for short periods of time. One party was given at the Country Club for the officers from Camp Lee with Mrs. Richard W. Carrington as Chairman, and another for noncommissioned officers. Besides the assistance rendered Camp Lee's dance program, other camp activities are furnished by the Camp Activities Committee with Miss Ellen H. Smith as Chairman. Five hundred Richmond women have served the Camp as "Hostess Aides" under the chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas Davidson. An average of 25 women visit Camp Lee each week to talk with the men, help them write letters and play games with them. Another 30 women with Mrs. Maude Hudson as Chairman, go down each week to visit the soldiers who are in the hospital. A Bridge Club, directed by Mrs. John Munce, has been a successful feature of the Camp program. In June, under the Religious Forces Committee, there was established what is known as the Young People's Church Entertainment Group with Mrs. A. H. Herrmann as Chairman. Young men and women go to Camp Lee three times weekly to aid the Chaplains at services and at the social hour which follows. Fifty-five programs have been furnished by the group using 978 Richmonders and 4,710 soldiers. Special programs have been furnished both Camp Lee and Fort Eustis during the year whenever these camps have requested such entertainment, by Mrs. Garland Hood, Chairman of the Talent Committee and her volunteers. Miss Margaret Sorg is Chairman of the Recreation Division which includes all of the services of the committees we have mentioned.

Many Homes Opened

The Woman's Division of the Religious Forces Committee directed by Mrs. W. Gray Garnett is offering personal services through homes of their members and by assisting with the Church Corner at the Gray's Armory which furnishes fruit and cookies free to the boys who stay at the armory overnight.

Some Richmond Women Active in Defense

Front row (left to right): Mrs. J. McC. D. Greathead, Miss Margaret Sorg. Standing (left to right): Mrs. Ray Lawrence, Mrs. Gray Garnett, and Mrs. John Nelson.

Art and Music Find Place In Richmond Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—While even the casual visitor to Richmond is almost immediately impressed by the scope of the city's business and industrial life, he does not fail to catch other interesting aspects—some of its finer things, like music and art, things that inspire dweller and visitor alike.

For example, there has been a vigorous art movement in Richmond, running over a period of 25 years. An artist recently visiting in Richmond made the comment that he had expected to find some dominating figure in art circles who set the style of painting and was glad to find that there was no one style by which Richmond artists could be "tagged." Modern art, academic art, impressionist art, and just plain art all are to be found in Richmond exhibitions.

Richmond music, too, has kept pace with the city's art. There are at the present time no less than eight musical organizations flourishing in Richmond, despite the war effort. In fact, several are definitely linked with the country's martial endeavors, notably the Musicians' Club of Richmond, which is registered with United Service Organizations, supplying musicians to nearby camps; and the Work Projects Administration Orchestra.

Virginia Museum

Foremost in local art circles is the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, housed in an imposing structure on the Boulevard at Grove avenue. Under the direction of Thomas C. Colt, Jr., with Edward M. Davis III as Assistant Director and Hans Van Warengriek in charge of its educational aspects, the Museum is at present holding a national biennial art exhibition. It was founded by gift of the late Judge John Barton Payne and built during the administration of the late Gov. John Garland Pollard, himself a patron of the arts.

Next in importance is the Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts, at 2 North First Street. The Academy is a restoration of the oldest art institution in the United States. It was founded in 1786, and its first president was Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who was an officer in the Revolution, coming to America with the Marquis de LaFayette. The architect who was assigned as an instructor in architecture and art for the academy reached America, but funds for the prosecution of his work ran out, and he remained in Philadelphia, where he obtained the commission for the design of the first Capitol of the United States in Washington.

The Academy was restored in 1930. Alexander Weddell of Richmond, who recently resigned as Ambassador to Spain, being the first President of the restored institution. The revival of interest in the academy was due, in large part, to the efforts of Miss Adele Clark and the late Miss Nora Houston, who, in 1917, while instructors at the Art Club of Richmond, organized a committee of the Art Club for the restoration of the Academy.

Mrs. James Lyons, granddaughter of Patrick Henry, was active in this work. It was due, in large part, to the efforts of the Academy, then under the direction of Thomas C. Parker, that funds to meet John Barton Payne's offer to build a State Art Museum were raised. Mr. Parker later left Richmond to become a member of the staff of the WPA Federal Art Project, under Holger Cahill. Mr. Parker became Deputy Director to Mr. Cahill and is now the executive secretary of the American Federation of Arts in Washington.

Special Exhibition

The Academy is now under the direction of Thomas C. Singleton. Recently it held an exhibition of work rejected by the jury of the Biennial Exhibition of the State Museum—a Richmond "Salon des Refusee," which drew an attendance of 1,000. The work shown was that of Virginia artists whose work was rejected. The Academy also recently held an exhibition of soldiers' art to which the artists from nearby Camp Lee contributed their work, it having been shown at Camp Lee several weeks prior to the Richmond exhibition and judged by a jury of Richmond and Petersburg artists.

The Valentine Museum at Eleventh and Clay Streets, founded by Mann S. Valentine in the nineties, has been a potent influence in art and culture in Richmond.

The Vocational Art School, at Third and Main Streets, is operated under the auspices of the Richmond public school vocational program, with the assistance of the WPA education project. Its instructor is Nathan Robinson.

The Richmond Professional Institute Art School at Shafer and Franklin Streets, is an extension of the College of William and Mary. Under the direction of Dr. H. H. Hibbs, Theresa Pollak and Marion Junkin, this has been one of the most progressive schools in the South.

The University of Richmond has an art school under the direction of Marcia Silvette, and the Mechanics' Institute has art classes under the direction of Richard Duckhardt and F. Legnaioli.

The Musicians' Club of Richmond, founded in 1916 by Mrs. Channing Ward, each year gives a series of programs by professional and semi-professional musicians, several student recitals, and a number of artists' recitals, which bring renowned artists to Richmond, and a light opera.

The Civic Musical Association of Richmond, founded about five years ago, gives a series of concerts at the Mosque annually under the direction of Michaux Moody.

Other Richmond musical organizations are the Sabbath Glee Club, a group of Negro spiritual singers, founded by Joseph Matthews; the American Guild of Artists, under the direction of Louis Weitzel; a WPA orchestra, under the direction of Paul Affelder, and Hilton Rufty as assistant director; the Conservatory of Music of the Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, founded about a year ago, the University of Richmond's school of music, founded about three years ago, which gives student recitals and concerts.

Virginia State Library's Beauty Fits Well With Classic Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The character of Richmond's new $1,500,000 State Library was governed by the design of the State Capitol. Any repetition of the columns and cornices of this beautiful and classic design was carefully avoided, lest the new building detract from it by repetition. Thus, by its broad, plain, wall surfaces the State Library becomes a foil for the Capitol. Its only decoration consists of a frieze of raised letters carved on the stone, quoting writings of four great Virginians: Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall for the south and north fronts, respectively; George Washington and James Madison for the west and east ends, respectively.

The exterior is faced with gray Indiana limestone above a Salisbury pink granite base. The great frame around each of the entrance doors is of Minnesota rainbow granite, a type of syenite granite darker than the Salisbury. The doors and the screens above them are of bronze.

The library entrance is lined with Montana travertine, while beyond the bronze grille at the head of the steps the walls of the entrance hall are lined with oak from floor to ceiling, the wood being used in large sheets, each built up of five thicknesses. The floors are of terrazzo, small fragments of colored marble set in a cement matrix, the different colors separated by brass strips.

In the two library reading rooms, where quiet is necessary, the floors are of jaspe linoleum, the ceilings of acoustic tile, and the walls of hard plaster. The built-in bookcases form a wainscoting around each room. The entrances to the two rooms are closely guarded by bronze railings.

Employment In Richmond Up —Few Are Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Richmond had 84,163 persons employed in private or non-emergency Government work two years ago, according to the latest United States Census.

A total of 52,339 males and 31,824 females were employed here during the week of March 24-30, 1940, and 4,537 males and 2,545 females were seeking employment. Today the number employed has increased considerably, and the number seeking employment is virtually negligible.

The largest number of employees, both men and women, two years ago were engaged in clerical, sales or similar work. This accounted for 11,331 men and 9,002 women. (Today war industries account for a large percentage of the increase.)

Operatives and kindred workers accounted for the next largest number of men, 11,118; craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers for 8,719; proprietors, managers and officials for 6,178; laborers for 5,484; service workers, barbers, and other lines for 4,286, and professional workers, including lawyers, doctors and teachers, for 3,259. Listed as farmers and farm managers were 18 men.

Next to clerical sales and similar work the largest number of women was employed as operatives and kindred workers, such as dressmakers, seamstresses, laundry operatives and other lines.

Much Building And Big Pay Rolls Result of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—War projects in Richmond and its immediate vicinity represent expenditures for buildings and improvements of $40,000,000, combined with employment of more than 20,000 persons and an additional aggregate community pay roll of $30,000,000, according to W. Owen Wilson, President of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

"This additional employment and income has," Mr. Wilson said, "brought with it new and important problems." Among these he placed the labor supply and housing situation at the top of the list. "There is no question," he said, "but that a considerable number of male workers will have to be brought to Richmond in order to carry forward various phases of the war program here."

In reviewing the chamber's work in connection with local war projects, Mr. Wilson estimated that the population in the Richmond metropolitan area already had shown a 5 per cent increase since the 1940 census, representing what he termed "a rough equivalent to five years of normal growth for the area."

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Richmond Marches in Van of South's Industrial, Civilian, and Defense Progress

City Holds Strategic Place Near Materials and Markets

By T. D. Eaton
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Midway between the North and the South, near the great centers of population and also the sources of raw materials, a river port and also a railroad center, Richmond is one of the fastest growing industrial centers in the United States.

Numerous reasons why Richmond is in the forefront of American industrial centers are advanced. One of these is that this City has a more stable economy than most municipalities.

In so-called boom times Richmond does not enjoy as large an increase as other areas, but when business falls off, the bottom does not drop out in Richmond, as it does in some other sections. Another consideration lies in the fact that many large industries have moved to the South since 1929. Richmond, incidentally, ranks first as an industrial center of the South when measured by either total value of manufactured products, cost of materials used in industry, or value added by manufacture.

Also, there are natural advantages, including Richmond's strategic location, midway between the North and the South, near the great centers of population and near raw materials. Seventy per cent of the nation's wage earners and in excess of 55 per cent of the country's population are within 500 miles of Richmond. This City is the natural distribution center of Virginia, with unsurpassed transportation facilities, including six trunkline railroads, and a river—the James—that is navigable to the sea, with excellent port facilities. Motor truck lines intersect here.

Richmond points proudly to the fact that its industrial production in 1939 (the last year for which figures are available) was valued at $373,147,000, or a 59 per cent increase over the 1929 total. This was the best record of the 50 reporting cities of more than 200,000 population in the country and 100,000 population in the South.

The labor situation here has been described as "eminently satisfactory," with plenty of willing workers and no serious strikes. Governments of both City and State are friendly toward business, and their tax structures are noted for their "outstanding simplicity, efficiency, and equitable application."

Widely diversified industries in 326 manufacturing plants annually use material valued at $263,404,000 and turn out products valued at $373,147,000. The City's industrial plants employ 18,326 wage-earners and have a pay roll of $18,085,000. Food products, the manufacture of paper and paper products, tobacco, printing, publishing and engraving and the manufacture of iron, steel, and machinery are among the industrial activities.

Richmond is also the home of several large insurance companies. It is a financial center, with numerous large banks, and is headquarters of the Fifth Federal Reserve District. Twelve banks and trust companies reported total resources of $299,631,184, deposits of $274,978,611, and savings accounts of $64,868,756. (These figures do not include the Federal Reserve Bank or building and loan associations.)

In addition to the products already enumerated, Richmond manufacturers in normal times also produce a great variety of articles, including steel railway equipment, woodenware, flour, baking powder, flavoring extracts, stoves, fertilizers, tin cans, automobile bodies and accessories, beverages, brooms, brushes, building materials, dairy products, confections, clothing, caskets, cord and twine, farming implements, rayon, cellophane, furniture, glass jars and bottles, hardware, leather goods, machinery, meat juices, brick and pottery, baseball bats, tool handles, slates, paints and varnishes, syrups, trunks and suitcases, mattresses, peanut products, rubber goods, pickles, relishes, coffee, office supplies, engraving, electrotyping, crushed granite, mica, concrete pipe, bakery products, blueing, rubber stamps and stencils, tinfoil, and many other articles. There are only a few articles that cannot be manufactured profitably here.

Although a manufacturing center, Richmond also is known for its wholesale and retail enterprises. A total wholesale business of $208,066,000 was recorded in the last United States Census. A total of 453 establishments, employing 8,913 workers, and having a combined annual pay roll of $13,155,000 contributed to this figure. The latest Census of Distribution shows Richmond's retail business during the same period amounted to $108,306,000 by 2,751 retail outlets, with an average of 14,704 persons employed, and an annual pay roll of $14,583,000.

In the Richmond area is concentrated nearly a fourth of the total pay roll of Virginia industry and business, not including war industries, and a fifth of the State's employees, using the same yardstick of comparison. Although Richmond, and its adjacent counties of Chesterfield and Henrico, have less than 10 per cent of the State's population, the area normally accounts for 36.2 per cent of wholesale sales and 18.1 per cent of retail sales of the State as a whole. In excess of 30 per cent of the State's market for luxury products and 42.4 per cent of its market for industrial goods are concentrated in Richmond and environs. The average annual dollar volume of goods sold in the Richmond section at retail, wholesale, and to industry is placed at more than $500,000,000.

Based on distribution of Federal income taxes within Virginia, 36.1 per cent of the net incomes above $10,000 was filed from Richmond; 28.9 per cent of incomes between $5,000 and $10,000; 24.2 per cent between $3,000 and $5,000; 24.1 per cent between $1,000 and $3,000, and 20.2 per cent of those under $1,000.

Business activity in Richmond during 1941 showed a general increase along many lines, as was indicated by gains in all major indices of business conditions. In numerous instances previous levels were surpassed.

Total bank debits (checks cashed against individual accounts) increased over the previous year approximatley 26 per cent from $1,933,670,000 to $2,429,165,000. Postal receipts gained 8 per cent.

Department store sales, indicative of trends in retail business, showed an increase of more than 14 per cent over the preceding year.

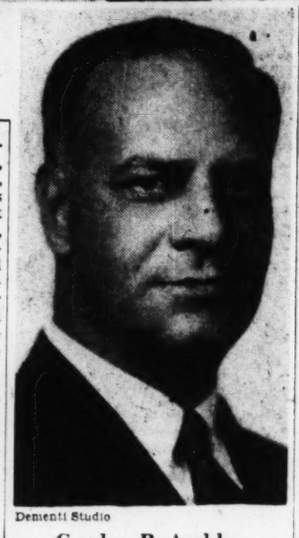
Considerable activity was manifest in real estate, transfers increasing 12 per cent in number and more than 14 per cent in value. More than 1,600 permits for new dwellings, an increase over each of the last two years, were issued, the estimated cost of new construction being $9,570,000. Not included in this figure is the new Army depot being constructed just south of the City limits at a cost of more than $8,000,000.

Six railroads serve Richmond. New York City is eight hours away by rail, Washington three. Fifteen motor bus lines serve the City, and numerous motor freight lines radiate to all points in the nation. While a freight steamship line has been running directly to New York and an overnight steamer freight service has been plying between Richmond and Newport News, Norfolk, and James River landings, the war has curtailed these services drastically. Planes using the Municipal Airport place the capital of Virginia only a few hours from the great centers of population. Richmond also has a new deep-water terminal, opened in 1940 after the river channel here had been widened, deepened, and otherwise improved.

Richmond has an ideal industrial climate. There are but a few days of real winter, and in summer the heat is no more oppressive than in many northern cities. Spring and fall temperatures of the North usually prevail hereabouts throughout the winter. Over a period of 38 years the average daily maximum temperature has been 67.8 degrees, minimum 48.2 and normal 57.9.

Courtesy Richmond Chamber of Commerce

View of Richmond
Looking southwest and showing City Hall, State Capitol, State Office Building, other government buildings, and churches.



Dementi Studio

Gordon B. Ambler
Mayor of Richmond, Va.

Mayor Takes Pride in Civilian Defense

By Gordon B. Ambler
Mayor of Richmond, Va.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In this war year of 1942, Richmond has taken her place among the great cities of the nation in a united march toward the final goal of victory in the struggle for freedom and liberty against the powers of totalitarianism. Our efforts, as they should be, are directed to that goal, and in that connection Richmond has one of the finest Civilian Defense programs in operation in this country.

During the past few months we have seen vast changes take place in the business, industrial, economic and social life of our City. A vital new shipbuilding project is taking form on the banks of the James River. Richmond's municipal airport is fast becoming a base for air activity of the War Department. More and more offices of the Federal Government are moving into Richmond, including the United States Patent Office, the Anti-Aircraft Division of the Coast Artillery, and many others. Workers are pouring into the City from every part of our country to aid in the war of production.

Though we pray our City may never be subjected to destruction from the air, we have, however, a well-trained and energetic army of volunteers working day and night, and ready to see that our people are protected in every way possible, and there are being installed at the present time air raid warning sirens for the purpose of warning our people of approaching danger.

Only a few days ago Richmond witnessed its first parade of the present war, an impressive array of our armed forces. It was the occasion of the induction of 110 aviation cadets who were leaving Richmond for training.

As Richmond looks forward to the time when victory shall be won and peace shall come again, it might also be well to recount here some of the accomplishments made by our City recently.

The annexation suit having been decided in favor of the City of Richmond, new territory was added on January first of this year. The necessity for extending City services to this area, together with the added expense of the war effort, and an increase in the pay of City employees to meet the extra burdens placed upon them by increased cost of living, have made it impossible for the City's budget to be balanced for this year. However, it is agreed that these unanticipated necessities had to be met, and by a united effort on the part of each of us this can be overcome.

Another important accomplishment of the past few months has been the separation of the Health Department from the Department of Public Welfare, a step advocated for many years by leading medical authorities and expressed as one of my purposes when I ran for the office of Mayor. With this change brought about, we look forward to a future of improved health and living conditions for all our people.

Further, another charter change has been approved for Richmond which will make it possible to appoint a Purchasing Agent. This is expected to save the City a large amount of money on the purchasing of supplies and equipment.

While our full effort must be directed to the winning of the war, and we must put aside our personal gains and ambitions for that purpose, I can say that Richmond does look forward to further progress in the future and that she will make great strides.

Mutual Action Aids Richmond And Environs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Just a few months ago, Richmond and its surrounding counties were engaged in wordy combat over the question of annexation.

But recently there got under way, as a strange aftermath of the long-drawn-out controversy one of the few projects of its kind in this part of the nation. It is a project that involves close co-operation in planning for mutual benefits, and among localities that previously had been opposing one another in the State courts.

Development of land-use in the metropolitan area of Richmond that sprawls out into and includes Henrico and Chesterfield Counties gathered momentum recently, as conferences were set again for the near future among planning representatives of the three localities, the State Planning Board, and the Federal Housing Administration.

Joint efforts of the Federal Government, the City and the two Counties, according to Hugh R. Fomeroy, director of the State Planning Board, represent the first such "interjurisdictional move" in Virginia to go to the roots of the problem involving the best use of available land.

The first step taken at an all-day conference in the offices of the State Planning Board was the review of information on the three areas showing present land-use. Separate maps were studied, with plans decided upon to prepare a large over-all map of the entire section, including Richmond, all of Henrico, and Chesterfield as far as the Midlothian Pike, around to the Swift Creek Recreational Area, and to the James River.

James Bolton, Richmond's assistant director of public works, reported to the group the decision of the City Planning Commission to take part in the work.

Others from the City were Lewis Chewning of the City Planning Commission, and Ernest Combs, representing Harland Bartholomew, planning consultant retained by the City this year.

Besides Mr. Pomeroy from the State Planning Board was M. M. Sutherland, planning engineer. Charles H. Diggs, as regional land-planning consultant, and E. G. Bailey, of the subdivision valuation, represented the Federal Housing Administration.

From Henrico was E. B. Wilkins, County Planning Engineer, while Chesterfield was represented by M. A. Cogbill, Commonwealth's Attorney; Ravee Morris, Chairman of the Zoning Commission, and A. H. Caldwell, Executive Secretary of the County.

State-Wide Art Service In Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, a cultural institution which has grown during the past six years from an empty building to a nationally important factor in American art, is developing its war-time program toward the establishment of the museum as a well-rounded center of art for Virginia.

Pointing to the continued development of the museum's permanent art collections during the past six years, Museum Director Thomas C. Colt, Jr., has recently outlined a program for developing the museum's State-wide service, so drastically needed now in the face of the nation's all-out war effort.

Through the recent gift to the State of Virginia of the Gari Melchers Memorial at Fredericksburg, Va., to be operated under the direction of the Virginia Museum's board of trustees, the first decentralized art center has been established in the State. Here, at this eighteenth-century home and studio of the late Gari Melchers the museum will carry out an active art program for Fredericksburg and the Fredericksburg section.

The Virginia Museum of Arts also is giving increasing aid to the associated organizations which use the museum's facilities, and is inaugurating a program through which the schools of the State will benefit more widely by drawing upon the material and facilities of the museum. This program includes the close co-operation with the State Board of Education in order to supplement its work in the field of art.

Looking toward an intensive war-time program, Director Colt says the museum not only will seek to develop its fine arts program, but also will work toward the possible inclusion in its program of the related arts of music and drama. He foresees the museum as a cultural center including an active participation by an enlightened people in the entire field of arts.

During its short span of six years, the Virginia Museum has become an indispensible center of activity in the City of Richmond as well as becoming an important factor in American art. Through its children's art classes, its lecture programs, exhibits and use by various organizations the museum has become an integral part of the lives of Richmonders.

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The Home Forum

Metamorphosis—1942

NEARLY SEVEN YEARS, and I had never been tempted to trade it in. Then one day at the office, one of its youngest sisters was apprenticed to me—a streamlined, sleek affair with magic margins. Who would not have been bemused?

On my way home that evening, I remembered, with no effort at all, that I required, at once, a new ribbon. I discovered from the typewriter shop that, yes, the portables, the new ones, had magic margins. And tabs. And touch controls.

That, of course, settled it. Naturally I required a machine with highly sensitized touch controls. Only see what had happened with the new one at the office that day! A mere touch of a key, and whole sentences came tumbling out with no apparent effort—or thought—sometimes whole paragraphs.

* * *

"Besides," I pointed out to myself, "what is true of one machine is equally true of all machines. Don't my friends assure me that to turn in a car each year is true economy?"

One telling argument suggested another. Perhaps I shouldn't bother with a portable at all; perhaps I needed a standard at home. No doubt my speed would double; which, it naturally followed, would double my output.

Maybe if, just one evening, I had locked it away, properly, in its case, as all orderly, well brought-up typewriters should be treated, and had left it standing so that it had looked like any casual, nondescript week-end case—

* * *

But that has always been one of its virtues—that I could leave it anywhere without consequences. In fact, I have always left it out. I have almost always left it uncovered. I have left it beside open windows where the fog from the Hudson creeps in. It has spent nights on a table beneath an ailanthus tree. I have come home to find a kitten curled comfortably within the arched hollow that forms its keys. At other times, Jeremiah, no longer a kitten, has delighted in her version of a patty-cake game while the keys skimmed along merrily.

Times have been when I have recovered from its anatomical recesses rubber bands, paper clips, a part of a limp catnip mouse, a Lincoln penny, a silver earring—to say nothing of quantities of cat fur and eraser dust. Still it has continued its steady, dependable gait.

Eight years now, and it has never required a trip to a repair shop, even for cleaning. True, there are one or two little springs which could be renewed; but I have grown so accustomed to its slight idiosyncrasies that I would no doubt miss them, were they adjusted. Perhaps, after all, it is as well that I feel that way.

* * *

For some time I tried to convince myself—and it—I would turn it in. I investigated prices, and turn-in value on its serial number. Then I'd come home to finish one more bit of work.

"Remember," it would tap at me gently, "I wrote that letter which secured your favorite job?"

Then I understood exactly how Mrs. Miniver felt about her car.

"Remember," it would click again, "how we used to work in that garden in Chelsea? Remember the fun we had writing the first article you ever sold? Remember how hard you had tried over other things, writing after all the fashions you had studied—and nothing ever happened? Then that day you decided that, for you, writing must be about things you loved?"

Yes, I remembered.

"Remember, too," it would continue, with just a trace of smugness, "that I earned a Ph.D.—even if it wasn't yours! After all, not every typewriter has a degree behind it!"

Then, as a matter of discipline, I would remind it: "But that novel isn't finished—what about that? If you would go a little faster now, or wouldn't entice the cats to walk around you constantly, or didn't demand to be cleaned, thoroughly, painstakingly, at the beginning of each chapter, or had not a raucous voice so that people didn't like to sit in the same room with you and talk to us—What about all that?"

And, characteristically, it would counter: "Yes, but where is the essay on Virginia Woolf, and the one on Jane Austen's heroines? You have chattered about those long enough. If you would only learn to write instead of talk about it—"

* * *

At that point, it would be indicated that the only way to make it behave with proper decorum would be to give it a thorough cleaning. So—I would retrieve more cat fur and eraser dust. Then it would seem a pity to turn it in while it was running so smoothly.

A few nights later, I would try again. "Really," I would remark to the family, "I should turn it in. The new ones are quieter." The family would agree, and turn on the radio.

"But aren't the new ones heavier?" The words would be low and subtle. "You wouldn't want a heavy typewriter, when you go away for week ends."

* * *

Now there is an end to arguing. The priorities have settled the question, bearing out the philosophy that, if decisions are not made too hastily, frequently there are no decisions to make.

* * *

Now, as never before, I appreciate those sturdy qualities that serve me with such enduring fidelity—that unlimited capacity for output—at least, the output that I require. Less dependable typewriters might have welcomed the period of freezing as an excuse for wheezing and sputtering—or at least going mildly temperamental. But not my typewriter. It trips along with every ounce of co-operation that any patriotic typewriter could evince.

I am glad that we shall see it through together. Perhaps, when happier days come, we shall discover that we need two typewriters. Once it did point out, in an effort to console me: "Never mind. My successor, which you might have bought last year, is probably down in Washington. Who knows? It may be helping Mr. Donald Nelson write radio speeches!"

"Yes," I replied, "and perhaps, to make up for the words we wish we could write, your successor that I might have bought next summer will be part of silver wings flying through a sunset sky to reach Australia, or Burma, or India, while there is time."

We are convinced that is the case.

KATHARINE M. GAULT

The Wanderer

Scrub pines, remote from any sea,
Retain some deep affinity
With fog, and salt, and sigh of surf,
Above the calmest inland turf.
Among the wave-green needles twist
The cool wet wraiths of every mist;
There is, in the sharp tang of pine,
Something akin to ocean brine,
And the most quiet summer breeze
Stirs chords like wave-beats in these trees.
The gnarled dark trunks are braced to stand
Against all pull of tide and sand;
My heart is glad, on this strange hill,
To find familiar comfort still.

BARBARA OVERTON

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No Place to Sit Down

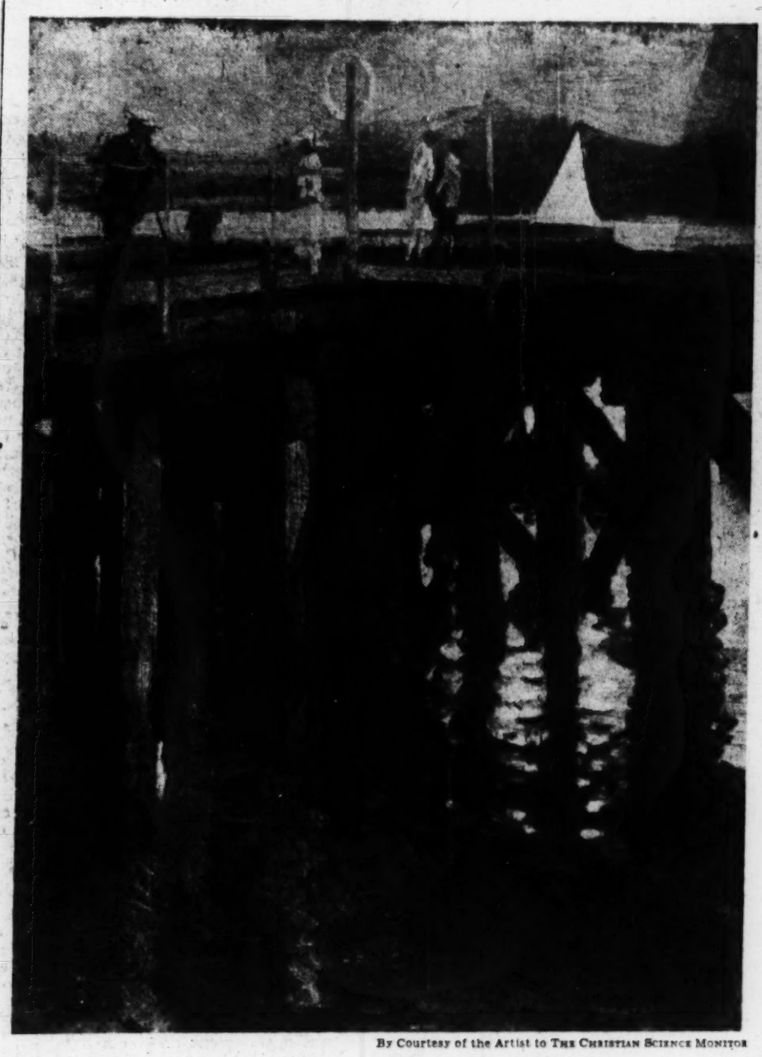
AS THE HOUSE was enlarged with wings—though they looked more like fins—it was decided to shift the dining-room somewhere else, and the old kitchen was given the title of the study or sometimes the library. . . .

It is a room in which to dream and see visions. It is a room for long and enlightening conversation, as when Henry Tetlow dropped in one evening for light refreshments and was still there when the dawn came up like thunder over the blackberry patch.

I suppose a properly planned house should have a conversation room, no less than a laundry and library. But even then there might be lacking sufficient opportunities for friends to talk at length on matters that are worth the trouble. Civilization seems to be in some sort of conspiracy against this humane and harmless practice. There is no place for it, no time for it, no patience for it, in a world that is hurrying hotfoot to nowhere.

If it were not for business and bridge and golf and gardening and reading and radio and airplanes and automobiles, a man might now and then find time and place to talk a topic to a sufficient finish with a friend and equal, for no useful purpose except the pure pleasure of good-tempered argument. But, as Henry Tetlow has often said, the grave fault of the modern world in general and the United States in particular is that there is no place to sit down. . . .

The study will serve its purpose better, maybe, when there are not so many domestic distractions to disturb its peace and quiet. And it may also be mentioned that one of the penalties of a journalistic career is that no writer's wife ever takes him seriously. She may love him within reason, rejoice in his reputation and defend his fair name against the slings and arrows of the neighbors, who are invariably of the opinion that no writing man can be quite respectable. But she never believes, in her heart, that he has anything important to do.—From "My Own Four Walls," by DON ROSE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.)



BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE PIER, ABERDOVEY, NORTH WALES": *A Sketch by W. Bryan Binns*

THE PIER drew our attention, not only because we saw in it a picturesque subject for a sketch, but also a symbol of the life of this little Welsh town as it used to be. Most of the coastwise shipping has long since ceased, or has been so reduced that the pier is rarely used by larger craft than pleasure yachts, small fishing smacks, or the motor ferry boat that plies to and fro across the mile-wide estuary. But the old jetty still stands solidly between land and sea, deep rooted in both.

To see the pier at its liveliest, we must approach by ferry boat. As we draw alongside, the old jetty comes to life. Heaving itself up, it comes gliding toward us. A painter is thrown to an acrobatic pigmy waiting up aloft, and to the threshing noise of our wake among the timbers we make fast.

As the sketch neared completion and we felt the need for an accent of some sort, the sun broke through a covering of dull cloud and a white sail came gliding into the picture, giving the required touch of light and sparkle to the water.

LA SEGURIDAD VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HAY MUCHOS hoy en día que llenos de temor miran en todas direcciones, excepto la correcta, en busca de seguridad verdadera. El Salmista sabía a donde recurrir y poner su confianza, cuando declaró (Salmos, 27:1, 3, 5): "¡Jehová es mi luz y mi salvación! ¿de quién temeré? . . . Aunque un ejército asiente campamento contra mí, no temerá mi corazón; aunque se levante guerra contra mí, también en este caso estaré confiado. . . . Porque él me esconderá en su pabellón en el día de calamidad; me encubrirá en lo recóndito de su Tabernáculo; sobre una roca me pondrá en alto."

Para estar seguros en todo tiempo y bajo todas las circunstancias, tenemos que refugiarnos en la Verdad, tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana. Dios, la Verdad, oye nuestras oraciones, y por encima del alboroto de los sentidos materiales oímos la voz de nuestro Padre, diciendo (Isaías, 41:10): "¡No temas, porque contigo estoy yo! ¡no desmayes, porque yo soy tu Dios! ¡te fortaleceré, sí, te ayudaré, sí, te sustentaré con la diestra de mi justicia!" Con nuevo aliento y confianza podemos ir adelante—guerreros cristianos, fuertes y llenos de valor, llevando la espada de la Verdad para exterminar la creencia en el pecado, la enfermedad, la pena y la muerte, como también en la tiranía, traición y dominación. El temor se destruye por virtud de la Verdad sanadora y salvadora.

La Ciencia Cristiana declara que el mal no tiene poder. Parece tener poder solamente en la medida que le permitimos entrar en nuestro hogar mental y lo albergamos allí. Tenemos autoridad y poder, otorgados por Dios, para impedir su entrada en nuestro pensamiento; y cuando este poder se utilice, nos capacitará para excluir de nuestra vida el temor, el odio, la enfermedad, la tristeza y los contratiempos. El mal puede cercarnos aparentemente, tratando de impresionarnos con sus pretensiones de poder, fuerza destructora y eficacia, pero no puede tocarnos sin nuestro permiso mental. La puerta de nuestra conciencia puede cerrarse a sus sugestiones mediante nuestra comprensión de la presencia de la Verdad, que nos fortifica y nos habilita para echar el cerrojo a nuestra fortaleza mental. Dentro de la fortaleza de la Verdad todos están seguros y felices.

Los pensamientos espirituales forman una defensa impenetrable. Mary Baker Eddy nos dice en la página 210 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DEL CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Los buenos pensamientos son una armadura impenetrable; revestidos de ella, estaréis completamente escudados contra los ataques de toda clase de error. Y no sólo estaréis en salvo vosotros mismos, sino que también se beneficiarán todos aquellos en quienes pensáis." Y luego añade: "El que tiene pensamientos buenos mora bajo la sombra del Omnipotente." La Verdad todopoderosa, entendida y aplicada, aniquila la creencia en el mal; porque el mal, no siendo real, no puede permanecer en la presencia de la Verdad.

Es preciso que elevemos nuestro pensamiento por encima del nivel de temores, destrucción, epidemias, tumulto y guerra, al reino de la Mente o el Espíritu, en donde hay seguridad infalible. Necesitamos saber que el mal no puede jamás tocar o destruir al hombre, que es el reflejo de Dios. El hombre es eterno, intacto, inmortal. Aplicando las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, podemos probar que el hombre está a salvo en el santuario de la Verdad, que vive eternamente en la Verdad, y que vive por lo tanto en abundancia, seguridad y felicidad. El Dios que es el Amor no conoce, ni permite, el desastre, la destrucción o la enfermedad. Solo el mal se destruye. Todo lo que es bueno es inmutable y eterno.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que el mal no puede cercar o acosar la imagen del Amor divino, puesto que en realidad no existe. Daniel estaba a salvo en la cueva de los leones, porque se daba cuenta de la presencia del Amor, gobernando a todos, y su pensamiento no estaba contaminado por el resentimiento contra aquellos que trataban de destruirle. Encontró seguridad del peligro al comprender la presencia de Dios. Por virtud de su confianza en Dios, Noé fué capacitado para construir el arca y encontrar en ella seguridad de las aguas turbulentas y crecientes de la destrucción para sí mismo y su familia. En la página 581 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) la señora Eddy define el término "arca" en parte de la manera siguiente: "Seguridad; la idea, o el reflejo, de la Verdad, que prueba ser tan inmortal como su Principio divino; el entendimiento del Espíritu, destruyendo la creencia en la materia." De este modo Cristo Jesús confrontó y venció toda sugestión del error, sanando y redimiendo al género humano. En estos tiempos tan difíciles nosotros también tenemos que encontrar refugio en el entendimiento espiritual, que es lo único que anula la falsedad del error, y nos ayuda y nos da esperanza en los momentos críticos. El hombre tiene dominio, otorgado por Dios. Sabiendo esto, podemos triunfar sobre las pretensiones del mal gracias a Dios, la Verdad omnipotente.

Dondequiera que estemos, en el mar, en el aire o en la tierra,—Dios está presente, y El tiene todo el poder. Podemos encontrar seguridad verdadera en medio de los peligros, entendiendo y confiando en Dios, la Verdad. Entonces los pensamientos agitados llegan a ser tranquilos, llenos de confianza y sosiego, y el hombre se vuelve fuerte y valiente. Todo el mal es fraudulento, sin base ni ley, y sin el poder de dañar al hombre, creado a la imagen de Dios. También nosotros, lo mismo que nuestro Maestro, podemos elevarnos por encima del testimonio de los sentidos materiales y con calma afrontar la persecución, el hambre, la guerra, la enfermedad, el dolor o la muerte, sin ser perjudicados o siquiera tocados por la confusión alrededor nuestro. A medida que confiemos en el poder de la Verdad omnipotente para vencer el mal, saldremos victoriosos y triunfantes, más fuertes que antes del conflicto. Dejando de aferrarnos a la materia con toda su incertidumbre, vanidad y futilidad, y colocando nuestra confianza en las verdades espirituales—que no fallan nunca—demostramos seguridad verdadera.

Plantados firmemente en la roca de la Verdad, estamos en salvo y seguros. La destrucción y el peligro pueden cercarnos aparentemente, pero no pueden dañar a aquel cuyo pensamiento se fija en el Cristo siempre presente, la Verdad. Este fundamento firme está siempre intacto, y es un refugio que nunca falla.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

True Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY MANY who are fearful look to almost every source but the right one to find true safety. The Psalmist knew wherein to place his trust, for he declared (Psalms 27:1, 3, 5): "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? . . . Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear: though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident. . . . For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me up upon a rock."

To be assured of safety at all times and under all circumstances, we must seek refuge in Truth, as revealed in Christian Science. God, Truth, hears our prayer, and above the turmoil of material sense we hear our Father's voice saying (Isaiah 41:10), "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." With renewed confidence and assurance, we can go forward—strong, courageous Christian warriors, having the sword of Truth with which to exterminate the belief in sin, sickness, sorrow, death, as well as tyranny, treachery, domination. Fear is destroyed by the healing, saving Truth.

Christian Science declares that evil is impotent. It can seem to have power only as we permit it to enter our mental home and remain there. We have God-given authority and power to prevent its entrance into our thinking, and when this power is utilized, it enables us to exclude fear, hatred, sickness, sorrow, and accidents from our experience. Evil may seem to be all about us, endeavoring to impress us with its claims to power, destructive ability, and effectiveness, but it cannot touch us without our own mental permission. The door of our consciousness may be closed to its suggestions, through the realization of Truth's presence, which strengthens us so that we may securely bar the doors of our mental citadels. Within Truth's fortress all are safe and happy.

Spiritual thoughts form an impenetrable defense. Mary Baker Eddy tells us (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." And she adds, "The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty." Omnipotent Truth, understood and applied, annihilates belief in evil, for evil, being unreal, cannot abide in the presence of Truth.

It is imperative that we lift our thought above the level of fear, destruction, epidemics, turmoil, and war to the realm of Mind, Spirit, in which there is unfailing safety. We need to know that evil can never touch or destroy man, who is God's reflection. Man is eternal, intact, immortal. By applying the teachings of Christian Science, we can prove that man is indeed safe in Truth's sanctuary; that he lives in Truth eternally, and therefore that he lives abundantly, securely, happily. God, who is Love, neither knows nor permits disaster, destruction, or disease. Evil alone is destroyed. All that is good is unchanging and eternal.

Christian Science shows that evil cannot surround or engulf Love's likeness; that, in reality, it does not exist. Daniel was safe in the lions' den because he was conscious of the presence of Love governing all, and his thought was uncontaminated by resentment against those who sought to destroy him. He found safety from danger in the realization of God's presence. Through spiritual reliance on God, Noah was enabled to build the ark and to find safety therein for himself and his family from the turbulent and rising waters of destruction. Mrs. Eddy defines "ark," in part, as follows (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 581): "Safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter." Thus did Christ Jesus meet and overcome every suggestion of evil, healing and delivering mankind. In these difficult times, we too must find refuge in spiritual understanding, which alone annuls the falsity of error, and gives us help and hope in time of crisis. Man has God-given dominion. Knowing this, we can triumph over the claims of evil through God, omnipotent Truth.

Whether we are on the sea, in the air, or on land, God is present, and He has all power. We can find true safety in the midst of danger by understanding and trusting in God, Truth. Storm-tossed thoughts then become quiet, confident, calm, and the individual becomes strong and fearless. All evil is fraudulent, baseless, lawless, powerless to harm man in Love's image. Like our Master, we can rise above the testimony of mortal sense and calmly face persecution, famine, war, sickness, pain, or death, unharmed and untouched by the turmoil about us. As we trust the power of omnipotent Truth to overcome evil, we shall emerge victorious and triumphant, stronger than before the conflict. Ceasing to cling to matter with all its uncertainty, vanity, and futility, and placing one's trust in spiritual verities, which never fail, one demonstrates true safety.

Standing on the rock, Truth, we are safe and secure. Destruction and danger may seem to be all around, but they cannot harm him whose thought is fixed on the ever-present Christ, Truth. This firm foundation is ever intact, a never-failing refuge.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

If Spenser Is the Man For You

IF, THEN, SPENSER is the man and poet for you, and you are the man for him, what may you expect from such a lifelong intimacy? Here I may speak from experience.

I would think first of all of the mere delight and rest to one's mind which radiate from the infinitely varied pictures in Spenser's gallery, from the pageantry and sound. . . .

Then it is amazing how much one learns through long association with this man; I mean particularly the encyclopedic knowledge useful to the understanding of the intellectual and spiritual history of the world. Like Dante or Milton, he is a fair substitute, to an unfortunately increasing number, for the study of the Latin and Greek classics. He abounds in ideas, not always accepted by him, but useful to him as a poet, because as they glitter and tumble about in his imagination they generate the music which is his poetry. This is not to accuse him of insincerity, because it is easy to distinguish between the ideas he plays with and those he proclaims.

Then, there is the subtle but powerful effect of his music on both the mind and the speech of those who listen to him. For there is no adequate reading of Spenser, if of any poet, except with the voice. I do not mean that if you read him you will begin to write like him. But no other poet can do more than Spenser, if as much, to attune the cadences of your speech, to sensitize your ear to what is good, what ugly in sound, to generate in your public utterance that persuasive and fluent power of music in your speech, of which we have seen such an eloquent instance in Spenser's case.—From "Poetry as a Means of Grace," by CHARLES GROSVENOR OSGOOD. (Princeton: Princeton University Press.)

Though Music Aid Him

A mountain brook is never mute—
There is music in its flow
Through carven soil and tangled root
With unceasing tremolo.

If man could fathom its refrain,
He might commune with mystery;
Resolve the riddle of the rain
And know the secret of the sea.

Though music aid him, who can find,
By secret lore of man or book,
Light sufficient in the mind
To plumb one dark depth in a brook?

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

New Historic Laurels for April ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

There's something about the month of April that stirs Americans to momentous decisions and decisive actions. It saw the beginning of the fight for American independence with the clashes at Concord and Lexington. April ushered in the Civil War with the Confederate attack upon Fort Sumter. And it was in April of 1917 that President Wilson asked for this country's first declaration of war against Germany. We can now put April, 1942, beside its historic elders.

For in the past week a spark came into the American war effort which hardened it as tungsten hardens steel. It was almost as if, by the common, instinctive assent of all the people, the country had decided that 4½ months of discouraging retreats abroad and indecision at home were enough and that the time to advance militarily, diplomatically, and domestically had come. And advance America did. It took four decisions which should end any lingering Axis hopes that the United States is not ready to go "whole hog" to win this war. Those decisions were:

The Raids Upon Japan and the Philippines—Confirmed in the belief that only offensive action against the center of Japan would win the war in the Far East, the American Command obviously has decided that distance can no longer be permitted to limit this country's fast-growing fleet of four-engine bombers to raids upon the enemy's outposts and lines of communication. President Roosevelt has promised that we will seek out the enemy and hit him wherever he is to be found. Well, he is found most frequently and most vulnerably in the great cities of Japan and it is toward these spots that the bomb bays of the Flying Fortresses and the Liberators are now pointing.

Aside from the considerable damage which tens of thousands of fire bombs and hundreds of demolition bombs will cause among the paper and wood cities of Japan and among that country's concentrated industrial objectives, the United Nations will benefit from the incentive that comes from being on the offensive. Conversely, the Japanese, who have shown themselves to be poor losers in the war with China, can be expected to show somewhat dampened spirits as they see this evidence that the initiative is slowly passing from their hands.

Mobilization of American Man Power—With this decision, the United States is getting down to a bedrock effort to smash the Axis. Despite its vast reservoir of able-bodied men and women—the single largest skilled labor pool in the world—the United States knows that every American hand must be put to the task it is best suited for if days, weeks, and months are to be cut off the end of the war.

The lines of the titanic contest are becoming clearer. It is the mobilized man power of enslaved Europe against the mobilized man power of the liberating United Nations. Only through American industry and military expansion can the present Axis advantage be whittled down and surpassed. That is why you and I are to be told how we are to work and where we are to work in a way that free Americans never have been told before.

Steel Instead of Velvet Toward Vichy France—Although the return of pro-Axis Pierre Laval apparently has increased rather than diminished the strong current of American sympathy and friendship for the people of France, Washington has decided that it will do no more favors for Vichy and that if it must be war between this country and German-dominated French forces, then war it will be.

American officials, like the American people, have come to the conclusion that lack of certainty over the future actions of the Vichy puppets may be of greater hindrance in winning the war than outright French land, sea, and air action in behalf of Germany. At least this country would know that it was not contributing indirectly to the German war effort in befriending Vichy. And the Allies also would know just who the enemy is and where he is to be found and be in a position to fight the well-rounded war which French fence-straddling so far has made impossible.

The Crackdown on the Defeatist Press—The past and impending action against the magazine Social Justice and its founder, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, has, like the decision on Vichy, come as a breath of fresh air to millions of Americans. It is notice that no longer will a man or a group of men be permitted to sabotage consciously the American war effort because of excessive tolerance on the part of a government anxious to protect civil rights.

America is out to win this war. In order to do so it is prepared to bomb Japan from the northern tip of Yezo to the southern tip to Kiushlu, to tell every last one of us what we must do to help in this supreme hour, to go to war with our traditional French friend, and to sweep the country clean of cheap, scurrilous, and Axis-befriending publications. This is the kind of news America wants to hear. Yes, other things beside cherry trees have blossomed this April in Washington.

The Country Speaks: Cleveland

Old World Heritage Preserved ..... *By Omar Ranney*

People who left their European homelands and struck out for America years ago brought their Old World culture with them, often in tangible form. They brought such fine arts possessions as books, manuscripts, paintings, and costumes. Those objects, which since then have been handed down through several generations in some cases, now have taken on a new value as a result of the war.

In Cleveland, for example, a move is under way to preserve such treasures owned by local families and nationality groups, as a means toward offsetting to a degree the destruction of culture, art and literature of Europe's occupied countries.

Clarence S. Metcalf, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, believes that such steps as his institution is taking may be the leaven for a revival of European culture after the war. He believes, too, that Cleveland is well suited to play a major part in such a rehabilitation because the city is the center of a large foreign language group.

Books Preserved

Copies of books that have been burned by the thousands in Europe—in Nazi-controlled Poland and Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia and all the rest—are to be found in many Cleveland homes, as they are in any other American city with a heterogenous population of various nationalities. In front parlors, lodge halls and churches are many works of European art, representing ideas and ideals that the Nazis in the occupied countries have declared to be "Verboten." Some treasures are even packed away in home attics, and in store rooms of nationality group meeting halls.

Individually, their cultural importance is not nearly so great in an oppressed world as if they were somehow grouped together. So the Cleveland Public Library is seeking out all these objects of Old World origin within its vicinity. Every nationality organization in Metropolitan Cleveland is being contacted, with the library requesting the members to make a list of all such possessions.

The library is to serve as the central housing place for these lists, and from them a catalogue is to be made.

Catalogue Planned

This descriptive catalogue will show what cultural treasures are available in this area and where they may be found. Such information will be carefully guarded, and will not be given out unless permission is given by the owner upon request from the library.

The catalogue, together with books in foreign languages which their owners wish to give or lend, and such art pieces as Clevelanders are willing to have displayed, are to be placed in a separate building called the "Intercultural Library." For this purpose the Cleveland Library has a vacant building originally designed for library use, with ample auditorium facilities.

The new unit will be divided into alcoves, one for each foreign language group. The plan is for each group to decorate its individual alcove with murals, paintings, sculpture and other articles of artistic and cultural value. Groups will be encouraged to make frequent changes of their exhibits, and shelving will be provided for their books. While the books will not be available for home use, they may be read or consulted at the library. The housing of these collections in one special building will be invaluable, it is believed, for research workers.

Someday this Intercultural Library and others of similar nature will be utilized, it is believed, in building up again a European culture the Axis now seeks to destroy.

To Change the Subject:

Lares and Penates on the Move ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

There is much moving about of lares and penates in these times which see the heavy hand of conflict and violence upon the world, with armies and navies discharging overnight new atlases of place-names from Asia or the Russian front. One remembers the wonderful lines of Li T'ai Po that seem written for your home mountain:

Flocks of birds have flown high and away;
A solitary drift of cloud, too, has gone, wandering on.
And I sit alone with Ching-ting Peak, towering beyond.
We never grow tired of each other, the mountain and I.

The words of the poet might have been the voice of your house standing there under the mountain. You remember how it settled to its peace, but recall this peace, too, chiefly through impact of contrast with the red-white-and-blue-spangled ballads ringing out about Uncle Sam having "drawn his 44 and started in to shoot."

Typical of that contrast are pictures that cross the newspaper desk with the war communiqués—the Chinese refugee, say, on trek from Burma, two baskets from a shoulder-pole holding his hasty household salvaging; a child-face looking out of one meager nest of goods.

Migration 600,000 Strong

Today in America also there is wide uprooting of the family, though happily not in the wake of destruction as in the case of much of the migration of the peoples of Europe. This year the man looking for a war job will follow the road from farm to city 600,000 strong, according to United States Employment Service estimates. Already teeming to double size since 1940 are Baton Rouge and Alexandria, La.; Burlington, Iowa; Dover, Del., and New Orleans, La., while Portland, Ore., is bustling to a 40,000 increase by fall. Housing vacancies in Cleveland are reported down to 1.3 per cent; in Chicago, to 0.9 per cent. Fort Worth needs 12,000 housing units, and Norfolk, Va., is funding a $3,000,000 expansion of its water system.

With this scattering across the face of the nation to the rhythm of war-machine building that finds every man, woman and child "a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history," small wonder that some news notes get small shrift.

The turning over of the Whitelaw Reid house in the Madison Avenue fifties this month to war relief societies puts finis to a house-chapter in American life at its most palatial, but has cursory scrutiny in the sweeping tide of things, as does the announced razing of the Harry Payne Whitney mansion in the Fifth Avenue sixties to which Europe yielded ceilings, walls and tapestries for another brilliant marker in the gilded American age. The moving of America's first family from the long-held East Sixty-fifth Street Roosevelt roof-tree to a Washington Square elevator apartment had little save feature notings that "several venerable wardrobes showed nicks and scratches" and the furniture of "walnut and walnut veneer was typically American."

A New-Old Richness

The mighty new surge must obliterate much that is, as this grim hard fact of war itself impresses anew upon the national purpose all that was at stake when Lexington Green and Valley Forge went into the American chronicle, and the Conestoga wagons and the melting pot, and the battlefields of Gettysburg and the Argonne.

Yet another kind of picture came to the desk this week—water color of the vista from the upstate hill-house with written "reminder of Sugar Loaf and free spaces trenchant with the perfume of a loving sun expanding far away to heaven." A night in it would crowd the heart with new-old richness as ever, though, from the valley beyond, the dam would roar with the spate of spring freshets, portentous through the dark as the shape of present change upon the world.

The house may have lost its shelter for many today, and the night seem one which dwellers in caves had watched before roads were made or houses, but with all that it means of lighted windows and warm hearth, the house will come into its own again—and even in the darkest moment of eclipse we would know how a house is best lighted.

Guatemala Calls Insistently for More Cargo Ships

Republic avoids loans by tightening budget to fit revenues cut by loss of European trade.

Americans at War
Forty-third of 48 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GUATEMALA—What this war means to smaller countries of America in terms of sacrifice and internal wrenchings is vividly illustrated by Guatemala.

Too often the human side of these vast changes may be overlooked, so intent is public interest on diplomatic and economic measures essential for winning the war.

Seated behind his desk in the Guatemalan Foreign Office and visibly heavy of heart, Dr. Carlos Salazar told about export crops piled on docks awaiting ships of uncertain arrival.

Behind the war's restriction on exports he sees fincas, or plantations, unable to maintain their former standards of production and employment.

Looking ahead, he sees a long and harder road for Guatemala and its people to traverse before world trade breathes normally again.

Even so, Guatemala's veteran Foreign Minister does not flinch from the common task and common sacrifices of free peoples.

"We are in this struggle, and we know it is a struggle for survival of our American way of life," Dr. Salazar told me. "If Guatemalan troops are needed, we have up to 60,000 trained and ready. There are many reserves. But for modern war, they would need more modern arms."

'Pay-as-You-Go'

Should planes, tanks, antiaircraft guns, and so on, be needed beyond Guatemala's unaided financial capacity, any money advanced by the United States would be the first accepted by this sturdy country in recent years. Incredible as it seems, Guatemala has not sought one dollar of millions advanced by the Export-Import Bank or the Lease-Lend program.

"Pay-as-you-go" is the prevailing philosophy under President Ubico, just as it is in neighboring El Salvador under President Martinez. So far does Guatemala carry the application of this independent financial policy that the national budget has been tightened by about $200,000 a year. This in a period when most governments excuse skyrocketing budgets on the ground of war demands!

The current budget is $10,200,000, as against $10,400,000 last year. While cutting its suit to fit the cloth, Guatemala comes out with a comfortable surplus. The surplus has been running about $1,000,000 a year, or five times the amount originally trimmed to maintain budget balance.

Impartial and highly competent financial observers state without reservation that Guatemala has one of the soundest fiscal administrations in the world. Other authorities disagree. In any event, the quetzal is kept on a par with the dollar. Keeping it there is a fixed aim of President Ubico. He believes in backing up every bill that circulates with either its full value in gold, or as near that standard as possible.

During 12 years of such financing, the Ubico Administration has paid off more than half of the national debt.

An Export Country

Against this background of living within income and reducing graft to the vanishing point, Guatemala measures the present and the uncertain future.

As an exporting country dependent on sale abroad of its coffee and other products, this country's income rises or falls with the currents of world trade. Ships at present hold the key. Prices for the chief crop—coffee—are high under the inter-American accord which has doubled market quotations. But sale of the crop at a high price is only half of the transaction. Unless enough ships arrive at Guatemalan ports, there is actually no other way to move the crop to its buyers.

Completion of the Pan American Highway from Mexico would help. Rail connection exists now, but rolling stock is not adequate to replace ship bottoms taken for war uses, or sunk.

At the moment of our conversation, Dr. Salazar was troubled over 200 carloads of coffee piled up at Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. A substantial slice of the Government's income is from an export tax on coffee.

The other cycle of the trade mechanism — imports — not only depends on ships, but bears importantly on governmental finances. The import duty averages around 30 per cent. Nearly half of the budget figures is drawn from import revenues.

Confronting this situation, Dr. Salazar recalls the promise of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, that everything possible would be done to maintain and increase shipping facilities within the Americas. Mr. Welles brought that assurance to the First Consultative Meeting of American Foreign Ministers in Panama during the first month of this world war, September, 1939.

While loyal to America, and willing to make all needed sacrifices in the common struggle, Dr. Salazar showed by his attitude that unfulfilled promises will not cement the Americas into one unbreakable whole.

The Foreign Minister stopped short of direct criticism. But he set up the facts which should send salvos of self-criticism reverberating throughout the United States.

Unless ships and more ships are poured into the depleted merchant marine of the southern Americas, each month will add to the strain on maintenance of the inter-American front.

While the shipping situation is critical for the Allied Nations on all seas, the Western Hemisphere is the home front and must be maintained. This does not imply the neglect of other fronts in Europe and Asia which are immediately more urgent, but it does challenge America to stop playing and really get down to work.

Nothing but ships will convince the southern Americas that North America means business in its promise to help them tide over this crucial period. Without ships, none of Washington's promises can be fulfilled.

The shipping shortage extends far beyond Guatemala, and is felt in varying degrees by every American country.

Another general hardship that weighs with special force in Guatemala, is the disruption of internal economy due to measures designed to cut down the predominance of German business interests. More than 50 per cent of Guatemala's coffee fincas are owned by Germans. So the Nation's chief money crop and much of its economic fabric depended before the war on Germans. Now those same Germans are enemy aliens, since Guatemala has declared war.

In full collaboration with the United States, this country has chopped the stubborn roots and felled the mighty trunks of German interests with their ramified branches.

Yet, as one sympathetic observer remarked, such a large-scale operation tears up the ground and leaves open wounds.

Nattabaum, the largest banking combination in Central America, owns extensive fincas and formerly controlled Guatemala's coffee market.

To restrict such massive German economic interests, Guatemala has adopted a so-called "Twenty Per Cent Plan." This means that German fincas are allowed to export only 20 per cent of their crop, by value. Income from this reduced sale is calculated as enough to maintain the fincas, but not to allow for profits.

Nattabaum, for example, formerly produced on its fincas an income of about $600,000. This year the figure is held down to $120,000. With that much the Government believes Nattabaum can avoid laying off workers and take care of the trees. Coffee requires constant attention or the fincas rapidly deteriorate.

Bare Maintenance

Allowance of bare maintenance costs to German growers is designed to prevent them from taking advantage of the protected market. An early proposal, favored by the Germans, would have frozen their income in the banks. But they would have been free to increase those frozen funds by higher income drawn from prices made possible under the coffee quota agreement.

In effect, the mere freezing plan would have handed the Germans a savings account. They could not draw on it during the war, but afterwards it would be waiting for them.

The Twenty Per Cent Plan prevents Germans from deriving full benefit from the 16½ cent coffee price under the quota, compared with from 7 to 8 cents before. These prices are per pound, for cost and freight delivered at New York. This means 10¾ cents per pound at Guatemalan sources, against a world price of only 3¾ cents.

In addition to economic restrictions on enemy aliens, Guatemala has remained in the forefront of American action to control subversive activities. The first deportation took out of the country 117 of the most dangerous agents. Another followed, including one German woman, 20 German men, and one Italian.

Travel by enemy aliens or suspected persons is allowed only with special permission.

Guatemala's strictures on its "fifth columnists" are said to be more rigid than those of the United States.

In the broad strategic picture, Guatemala occupies an important position.

Diplomatically, this country holds the northern frontier between countries that have declared war, and Mexico, which has not declared war. With Guatemala we come to the last of the five Central American countries—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

Bases for Canal

On the mainland those five and the Republic of Panama are the only ones which have joined the United States in declaring war.

Mexico and all the others have held back from the final step, although all but Argentina and Chile have broken diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

In military strategy, Guatemala is so important that this country has been selected as the site of bases guarding the vital midsector of defense between the United States itself and the Panama Canal.

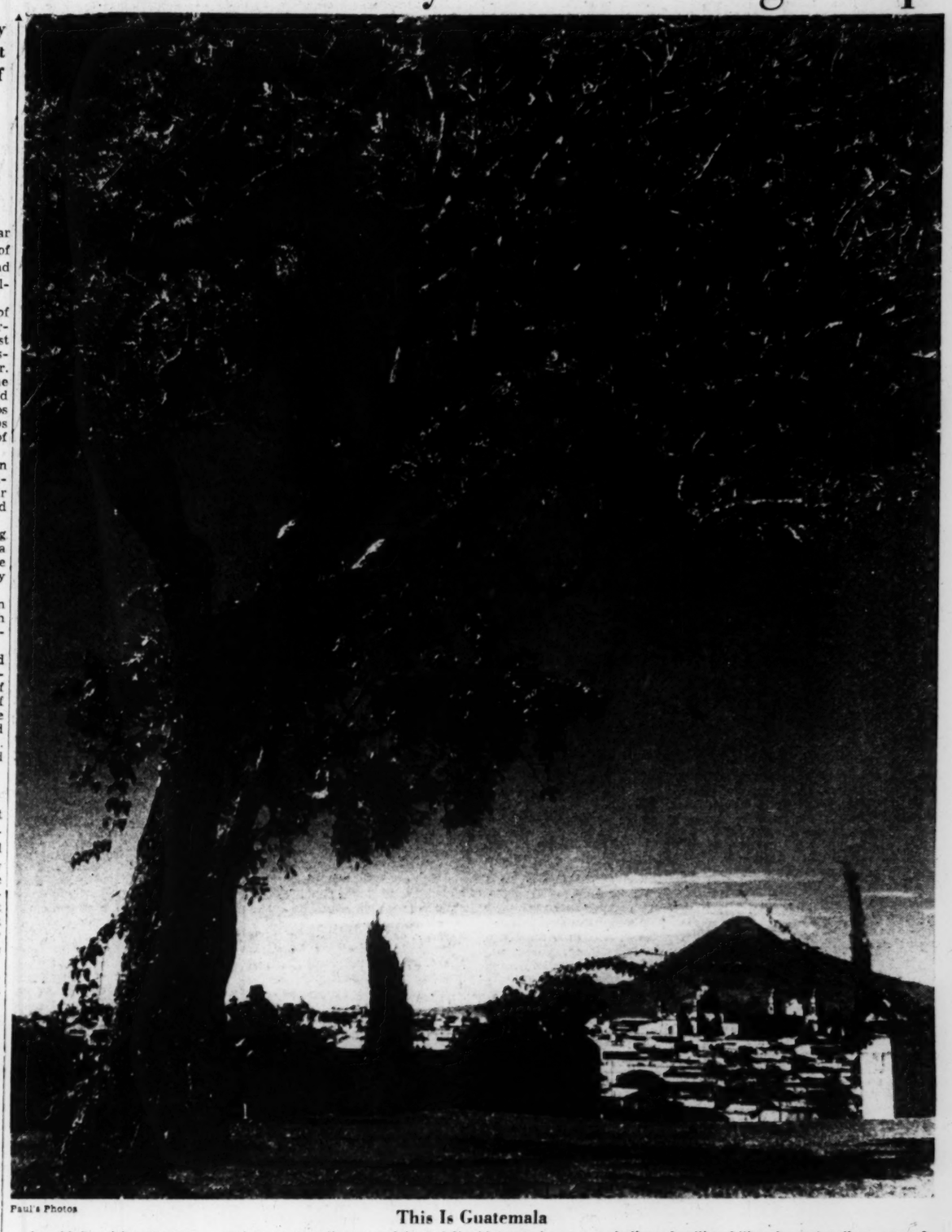
With full collaboration of the Guatemalan Government, heaviest Army bombers operate from these bases. They patrol regularly far out over the Pacific and Atlantic. In event of any attempt to force an invasion flotilla across the Pacific against Panama, bombers from this region would be among the most important units for harassing its flank and sinking its transports or warships.

What I have been permitted to see as a recognized war correspondent cannot be reported in full, and should not be. But it can be stated that the forces in Guatemala are strong of wing and numerous enough to give pause to any potential invader.

A point emphasized by Army officers here is that every measure being taken is strictly temporary.

In whispering campaigns among Guatemalans, the German propagandists still at large are trying to sow distrust of United States motives. They try to raise up the bogey of Yankee imperialism.

President Ubico for years has held firmly to his course of friendship for the large northern neighbor. He is not likely to be shaken by alien whispering campaigns.



Paul's Photos

This Is Guatemala

An old Spanish gateway . . . volcanoes brooding over lakes of liquid turquoise . . . a skyline of rolling hills, pleasant valleys, rugged mountains, and flowering trees . . . Indians in vivid, varied costumes . . . a land of order, industriousness, and modern cities—this is Guatemala. The picture above is a view seen looking down from a height on Guatemala City, the capital.

President Ubico

An administrator who rules with a firm hand, President Jorge Ubico has impressed his policies on Guatemala with bold, colorful strokes. He rides out into the countryside on a motorcycle at times, visiting distant villages. He has a reputation for stamping out graft. Political critics call him a ruthless dictator. Others believe his strong grasp of affairs is essential in Guatemala at this time.

Art Exhibitions—Chaplin Film in Revival—News of the Screen

Contemporary American Art Acquired by Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

When the Museum of Fine Arts inaugurated its Gallery of Provisional Acquisitions last autumn, it promised that new exhibitions would come at intervals, and that there would be a gradual accumulation of pictures by contemporary artists.

The second batch of pictures has now been installed. It is a very interesting selection, showing liberal viewpoint and a fair perspective of the panorama of American painting today. The Boston Museum authorities have not been guided by market success or passing fashion; they have not gone in search of names and "professional" prize winners. Some of the new exhibitors are unfamiliar even to a seasoned galley-trotter.

The general impression conveyed by these 18 pictures is gladdening and saddening. There is less of the erstwhile exoticism and detachment of the Rive Gauche. The pictures are becoming more indigenous, and more earthy. If the artist is introspective and moody, it is not the result of egocentric reflection, but a response to human struggle, industrial encroachment, and brotherly sympathy.

* * *

The pictures divide into the customary categories; the objective and the subjective, the intuitive and the calculated. More painters are setting forth to discover America, the America of the midwestern and southern farm, town and rural life; the rock-ribbed seacoast, the monumental Rockies, the expansive prairies. They are bringing to their subjects the freshness of novel experience, the excitement of translating the native scene into appropriate colors and nicely adjusted patterns. The painter struggles for clarity and vividness; he struggles for expressiveness. Each operates in accordance with some preference, and the technical range is of unprecedented breadth and flexibility.

The water color of "Shower in Colorado" by Adolf Dehn shows the work of an artist who knows his tools and puts them to work with anthority and zest. Adolf Dehn's experience in making prints has taught him discipline, the need of making every stroke count. The water color by Charles Hopkinson strives for succinct statement, but with regard for abstract elements in design. His aquarelle and that by Maurice Sterne betoken a tendency in American water color to abandon naturalism for an expressive and evocative imagery. In comparison, William Zorach's water color "Winter without Snow" seems orderly and even conventional.

Stephen Etnier's "Railroad Cut" and Philip Evergood's "Fat of the Land" show how painters are absorbing characteristic scenes which relate to machinery or farm life. Aaron Bohrod's "Oak Street Platform" provides a typical vista, from the "L" in New York City. The artist's eye discerns baroque motives and flashes of pageantry in a mundane view.

* * *

Robert Gwathmey treats the sharecropper subject with El Grecan attenuations and stark dramatic overtones. Joseph Hirsch, whose striking talent for characterization was recently revealed in the Institute of Modern Art, seems to have painted the most rousing picture of all. "Portrait of an Old Man" is executed with brusque brushwork and rough textures, and also with distortion and attenuation. He means to tell us with special devices of style what Rembrandt related in those compassionate portraits of his father. "The Slaughter House" by Rico Lebrun carries on the tendency toward dematerialization. Lebrun shuttles between the world of dream and waking experience.

The Gallery of Provisional Acquisitions confirms again the fact that artists must find a new realism which has authenticity beyond the mere measure and match of facts. If our painters do not agree in many considerations of detail, they seem pretty uniformly to ignore naturalism. While some have been inclined to record the American scene, most of them seem impelled to depict what they see with imaginative and emotional qualification.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Railroad Cut, Brunswick'

Contemporary American oil by Stephen Etnier at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

'Butch Minds the Baby'

"Butch Minds the Baby," now at the Keith Boston, is a comical piece of cinema hokum about an ex-safe breaker and an infant. Leonard Spiegelgass faithfully drew his screen play from the Damon Runyon underworld of characters whose major crime is their picturesque slaughter of the English language.

The new tale of knight errantry concerns Big Butch (Broderick Crawford) recently returned from a 10-year "retirement" in Sing Sing. Butch decides to go straight because, having served his third sentence, he would go to prison for life for another offense. Reluctantly, he accepts a janitor's job.

In the line of duty, Butch rescues from suicide a destitute young widow, Susie O'Neill. He finds Susie a job in a night club run by Brandy Smith, a shady character, and he plays nursemaid to Susie's 13-month-old baby while Susie is at work. The only dissenter to this arrangement is Officer Dennis Devlin, an oversuspicious bluecoat. Butch is correct in his assumption that Susie and Dennis are in love, mistaken in his notion that Dennis is playing false to the forces of law and order.

There is some uproariously funny business such as the safe-cracking expedition on which Butch is forced to take his little charge. Albert S. Rogell appears to have made the most of his comic material. The only exception to Mr. Rogell's direction is his disposition to oversweeten his dish with sentiment.

Broderick Crawford tilts his burly tough-guy characterization in a comedy direction. Virginia Bruce gives a likable performance as Susie. Dick Foran bridles fiercely as a policeman whose dutiful intentions are misunderstood by both the public and his superiors. Porter Hall represents a night-club owner who is up to no good. As Master O'Neill, Michael Barnitz proves a winning infant.

Shemp Howard impersonates a broken-down criminal who is perpetually bumping into open doors and loose furniture. His roughhouse performance is a comic pillar of strength. Richard Lane co-operates as the third member of the company of comrades whom Big Butch calls "The three musketeers — Athos, Porthos, and Ignoramus."

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, April 21

Students' concert at the Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:15.

Violin recital by Dorothy Churchill, assisted by Marjorie Nesbitt, pianoforte accompanist; Walter Targ, violin; Ann Very, violin; Marcia Jump, viola, and Dorothea Jump, violoncello. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Wednesday, April 22

Final concert of the season by the Boston String Orchestra. Jules Wolffers, conductor. New England Mutual Hall, 225 Clarendon Street, at 8:30.

Thursday, April 23

Longy School of Music is sponsoring a lecture devoted to the music of the Middle Ages by Dr. Willi Apel in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Mediaeval Academy of America. Germanic Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge, at 8:30. Open to the public without charge.

Friday, April 24

Pianoforte recital by Marietta Paparo. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, April 25

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, April 26

Pension Fund Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by members of the Business Men's Art Club, Boston. Through April 25.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Photographs by Egone. Through April 25.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Harold Lindergreen. Through May 6.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public weekdays, 9 to 5 (except Mondays); Sundays, 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Currier and Ives prints.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Paintings and monotypes and etchings by Sam Thal. Through May 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Through April 25.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition by eighteen artists from nine states. Through April 21.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Junior League Members' Show. Through May 7.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture by Florence Givens, Harold Nelson Rice and Rowena Brown Rice. Through May 2.

Stuart School of Design, 1126 Boylston Street—Exhibition of recent work by Arnold Geissbuhler and Robert Gillam Scott. April 21-May 1. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Finger paintings, assembled by Josephine Durrell. Through April 30.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition during concerts April 24 and 25, of paintings by Virginia Chase (Mrs. Robert Earle).

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent paintings of New England by Robert Strong Woodward. Through May 9. Paintings by Mary Hoover Aiken. Through April 25.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Special exhibition: Asiatic Art: including Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Indian paintings, sculpture, ceramics, bronzes, and textiles, of all periods. In honor of the Centenary Meeting of the American Oriental Society.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper.) Through June 14. Paintings by Contemporary American Artists Second Group (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Laces and Hand Blocked and Painted Fabrics by Paula Granichstaedten. (School of the Museum of Fine Arts). Through May 3.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Frontier and Civil War Photographs. "Image of Freedom." Through April.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Thirteenth traveling exhibition of oils by Cleveland artists. Through April 26.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—paintings by Allan Davidson. Through April 30.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum—"Five Centuries of Italian Paintings." Through April 30.

Winchester: Public Library Gallery—Fifth annual exhibition of art by residents of Winchester sponsored by the Winchester Art Association. Through April 28.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Dry points by Sybilla Mittell Weber, Fort Custer Army illustrations, and Chortegan Indian designs.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Third exhibition of Contemporary Rhode Island artists. Through April.

Providence Art Club — Exhibition of works by Jessie Luther, Mabel W. Luther, Raymond W. Perry, and Stowell B. Sherman. Through April 26.

'Gold Rush' In Its Return To New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the greatest and funniest films ever made reappeared in New York at the Globe Theater over the week end. Produced in 1925, it is called "The Gold Rush." There are those who claim it is Charlie Chaplin's greatest. For the revival, Mr. Chaplin has written a commentary which he speaks himself and has composed and arranged a score of background music. The commentary eliminates the need for subtitles and facilitates the visual flow of the comedy.

Familiarity improves a classic. And this is a motion picture classic—not by virtue of intellectual mumbo-jumbo but because the full-bodied laughter and the full-hearted understanding of people the world over have acclaimed it a classic. Let the pedants "analyze" Chaplin. There is no harm in it. He is big enough for the world to love and for the pedagogues to "interpret."

Cherlie Chaplin explained The Little Tramp once as follows: "I would say that he wears an air of romantic hunger—he is forever seeking romance but he cannot find it because his feet won't let him." In "The Gold Rush," a rare exception is made. Romantic hunger vanishes pedal opposition and The Lone Prospector at last wins The Girl, Georgia (Georgia Hale).

"The Gold Rush" is all here as it was before, or very nearly. And a great deal of new emphasis has been made possible by the sound track. Any good Chaplin fan will remember the high lights. But perhaps one should not reminisce. There are those who have never seen "The Gold Rush." There are others to whom more than one episode will come as a new and delightful surprise. The joy of seeing the film for the first time is equalled only by the joy of revisiting it. The picture was, of course, written and directed by Chaplin. Mack Swain, Tom Murray, Henry Bergman, Malcolm Waite, and Miss Hale are the principal supporting players. Rollie Totheroh photographed it.

Bravo, Little Fellow. J. D. B.

Richard Tucker

Elliott Nugent and Katharine Hepburn

In Philip Barry's new play, "Without Love," at the Colonial.

Hollywood Victory Show

Hollywood Victory Caravan, a musical revue, which will open a nation-wide tour in Washington, D. C., on April 30, will stop in Boston at the Boston Garden on Friday, May 1. The tour of 12 one-night stands in key cities is being sponsored by the Hollywood Victory Committee, representing all braches of the motion picture industry. Martin J. Mullin is the Boston committee chairman. Proceeds of the tour will go to the Army Emergency Fund and the Navy Relief Society.

Among the stars who have enlisted to appear in the show in specially written comedy, drama, and musical sketches are James Cagney, Bob Hope, Olivia De Havilland, Spencer Tracy, Joan Bennett, Merle Oberon, Charles Boyer, Eleanor Powell, Claudette Colbert, Pat O'Brien, Risé Stevens, Bert Lahr, Desi Arnaz, Frank McHugh, Ray McDonald, Charlotte Greenwood, Frances Langford, Ray Middleton, Jerry Colonna, Joan Blondell, and Laurel and Hardy.

The 30 piece orchestra will be directed by Alfred Newman. Mark Sandrich will act as director of the revue.

Tickets can be purchased at the Boston Garden, Boston Arena, Filene's, Jordan Marsh Co., Keith Memorial, RKO Boston, Loew's State, Loew's Orpheum, and Metropolitan theaters, or at the Victory Booth on the Boston Common. There will be only one performance in each city.

San Carlo Spring Season

New York

The San Carlo Opera Company will open a spring season of opera at the Center Theater in Rockefeller Center on Friday, May 1.

The current tour of the company was inaugurated in Washington, D. C. The cities played on the long tour included New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Salt Lake City, and Chicago (Civic Opera House), from which city Mr. Gallo brings the company to New York.

The personnel this season includes several new singers in the soprano and tenor sections. Mr. Peroni, who was one of the Chicago Opera Company conductors last fall, will again be the musical director.

A feature of the tour was engagements in seven universities: Duke University, Winthrop College, University of Georgia, University of Utah, Purdue University, University of Kansas, and Indiana University.

Concert for Free French

The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments will present a concert at the Hotel Vendome Tuesday evening, April 28, for the benefit of the Free French Ambulance Corps. The artists will be Paul Fedorovsky, Albert Bernard, Alfred Zighera, Gaston Dufresne, and Putnam Aldrich. The program will consist of music by French composers of the fourteenth through the early eighteenth century. Tickets may be obtained at the Free French office, Hotel Vendome.

Jack Benny, Bette Davis Start Films

"Stage Door Canteen," an original screen story by Lester Cole, has been purchased by Paramount and will be produced by Walter Mac Ewen, new recruit from Warners. The story concerns the canteen in New York where theater people entertain and provide refreshments for service men in a cellar café.

* * *

Two of the most important films on Warner Brothers' spring production program have just gone before the cameras. They are "George Washington Slept Here," with Jack Benny and Ann Sheridan, based on the George S. Kaufman-Moss Hart comedy, and "Now Voyager," with Bette Davis and Paul Henried. They are scheduled for release in the fall.

* * *

Cecil B. DeMille's new Technicolor production, "Reap the Wild Wind," was scheduled for an elaborate Southern premiere in Charleston, S. C., as part of a celebration starting Saturday. Luncheons, banquets, and a charity ball will figure in the proceedings, at which Paulette Goddard, Walter Hampden, Susan Hayward, Martha O'Driscoll, and John Boles are to be guests of honor.

* * *

George Sanders and Thomas Mitchell are announced for important supporting roles in "The Black Swan," starring Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara. . . . Ann Rutherford, former M-G-M ingenue now under contract to Twentieth Century-Fox, will make her first appearance for her new studio in "Coney Island." . . . M-G-M advises that Mickey Rooney received a congratulatory cable from Harry Lauder for his impersonation of the Scotsman in "Babes on Broadway." . . . Charles Dingle, who appeared in both stage and screen versions of "The Little Foxes," and Frank Thomas have joined the cast of "The Gentlemen Misbehave," with Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, and Ronald Colman.

* * *

"Project No. 47," a story about the Commandos by Rohama Lee and L. Willinger, has been purchased for early production by Twentieth Century-Fox.

* * *

Eugene Pallette, Barton MacLane, and Agnes Moorehead have joined the cast of Damon Runyon's "It Comes Up Love," starring Henry Fonda and Lucille Ball, which is scheduled to go before the cameras at RKO Radio this week.

* * *

Michael Curtiz has started sound and photographic tests for "Casablanca," which he will direct, with Humphrey Bogart starred.

* * *

Columbia's romantic comedy, "The Wife Takes a Flyer" (formerly entitled "Highly Irregular"), starring Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone, will be nationally released on April 30.

Openings Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Claudia" play by Rose Franken, presented by John Golden as the fifth in the series of subscription offerings of the American Theater Society and the Theater Guild, Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire, and Olga Baclanova are in the cast.

At the Shubert—"Blossom Time," familiar operetta by Sigmund Romberg and Dorothy Donnelly, based on Franz Shubert's melodies. In the cast are Everett Marshall, Charlotte Lansing, Frank Hornaday, Agnes Cassidy, Detmar Poppen, Zella Russell, and Harry K. Morton.

Detmar Poppen

In "Blossom Time," returning to the Shubert tonight.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open • Orpheum 9:15 A.M. • State 11:15 A.M.
"The Bugle Sounds"
Starring Wallace BEERY
with MARJORIE MAIN
Lewis STONE • George BANCROFT
plus "VANISHING VIRGINIAN"
with Frank Morgan-Kathryn Grayson
Thursday! Most exciting man hunt of all time!
OLIVIER HOWARD MASSEY
THE INVADERS
plus "Blondie's Blessed Event"

EXETER NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7063
Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 55c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Walter PIDGEON • Maureen O'HARA • "Donald CRISP
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
Plus "MELODY LANE"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
"MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN"
in Technicolor
Plus "SLEEPYTIME GAL"
With Judy Canova

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY
"CAPTAIN of the CLOUDS"
in Technicolor
Plus "BULLET SCARS"

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL • FINAL WEEK
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
Without Love
WITH
KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
EVS. $1.10 to $3.30 • MATS. $1.10 to $2.75

SHUBERT • OPENS TONIGHT, 8:30
POPULAR MAT. WEDNESDAY
EVERETT MARSHALL in
The Glorious Musical Romance
BLOSSOM TIME
PRICES NIGHTS ... WED. & SAT. MATS
$2.75 to 55c (Incl. Tax) $1.65 to 55c

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Betty Grable—Victor Mature
"SONG OF THE ISLANDS"
Joan Blondell—John Wayne
"LADY FOR A NIGHT"
Wed. Last Horizon and Target for Tonight

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JOHN MAUREEN BANDOLPH
PAYNE • O'HARA • SCOTT
TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI
in TECHNICOLOR!
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

→ Tues., Wed., Thurs., April 21-22-23 ←
PLAZA 58th St. at Madison
ANDREW JACKSON RIDES AGAIN!
THE REMARKABLE ANDREW
with WILLIAM HOLDEN • BRIAN DONLEVY
at 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 P.M.
also ORSON WELLES' "TANKS"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" — Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Evs. 55c-$2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money" — Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years" — Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb Peggy Wood Leonora Corbett Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

LAST WEEK!
"A GREAT SHOW" — Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Thea., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
561 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"Junior Miss' is a joy." — Watts, N. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
280 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"A STRIKING PLAY, SHREWD AND POWERFUL." — WATTS, Herald Tribune
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with OTTO KRUGER • RALPH MORGAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Avenue
Evs. 8:45. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:45. Cl. 6-6363

"Belongs on your must list" — Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-9736. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Advanced Students. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Wuthering Heights," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 2:35, 6, 9:30. "One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—
"Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 2, 5, 8:05. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. 2:55, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith-Memorial—
"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 8, 10:40. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3, 6:25, 9:50. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—
"Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 9:56 a. m., 12:25, 2:54, 5:25, 7:52, 10:11. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:49, 4:18, 6:47, 9:16.

Scollay—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:40, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Fulton Lewis Travel, Washington, D. C." "Information Please." "Fitzpatrick Travel, Mexico." "Lieut James Stewart and Charlie McCarthy." "Leo Reisman and Orchestra." "Ray Whitley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 1:15, 4:50, 8:15. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Close Call for Ellery Queen." 9:48 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Coast Guard," 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley" Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 6:55, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," James Cagney. Continuous, 1:45-11.

Allston: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. Continuous, 1:30-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. Continuous, 1:30-11.

Regent: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 Evenings, continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3, 6:08, 9:16. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45, 4:53, 8:01.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:50, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Dumbo." 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

University: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1, 4:37, 7:55. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:09, 4:37, 7:55.

Codman Square: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestor: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Strange Case of Dr. X," Lionel Atwill.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.

Park: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case." James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:17, 6:22, 9:27. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:58, 5:03, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Cowboy Serenade" Gene Autry. 2:10, 8:10. "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. 3:20, 9:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. "Dumbo." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3, 8:48. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN — Granada: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 3, 5:10, 8:20.

Mystic: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:58, 7:10. "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:10, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Confirm or Deny." Joan Bennett and Don Ameche. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:30.

Strand: "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 8:35. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Towler. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1:35, 4:56, 8:02. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 3:36, 6:32, 9:38.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Dumbo." "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30-11.

Medford: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:30, 4:30, 8.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 1:30-11.

NATICK — Colonial: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. 3:45, 9:30. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. Continuous performance.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8:30.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Date With a Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Date With a Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer. "Broadway Big Shot." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergin and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Mad Doctor of Market Street." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

Broadway: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD — WakeBell: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 2:19, 8:04. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. 3:37, 9:22.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. "Dumbo." 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers and Elviry. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Dumbo." "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray MacDonald. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. Continuous performance.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 2:38, 5:40, 8:10. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:14, 6:40, 9:51.

Leonora and the Bicycles

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One year, just before they hibernated, Lionel and Leonora Bear received an invitation from Lionel's Uncle Eliphalet and Aunt Jessica in Vermont to spend Thanksgiving with them.

"It's a long way off and we can't afford a car," said Leonora doubtfully after she had read Aunt Jessica's letter. But Lionel was determined to go.

"We'll put an advertisement in the newspaper to rent a couple of second-hand bicycles, and if we take a few days to do it, we should be able to be there in plenty of time," he said.

Their ad was answered within a day or two by an elderly man who had two bicycles he no longer used. When he saw who wanted them he was very kind.

"You might just as well have them for keeps," he declared generously. "Shucks, they're just getting rusty in the shed. I don't use them any more. The only out about them is that neither of them is a lady's bicycle. Do you think you can manage?" he asked Leonora.

Leonora did manage, but she always felt embarrassed when starting and stopping, because her legs were rather short and it was a question each time whether she would be able to mount at the first try, but Lionel steadied her bicycle for her, and, once started, she did very well and was just as good a rider as Lionel except that perhaps she got out of breath a little sooner on the long hills.

They found it was better to travel in the early mornings and the late afternoons when people didn't see them so clearly. At midday they usually took a good long nap in a stretch of woods. Of course it was cold but they were warmly wrapped up and didn't mind it a bit.

Leonora had put up some chicken sandwiches and doughnuts and chocolate cake and a jar of baked beans and some cocoa in a thermos bottle, which tasted very nice the first day, but by the afternoon of the second day they were rather tired of their own food.

"How about some ice cream?" Lionel asked as they pedaled quietly along a not-very-much-used road.

"Grand!" said Leonora.

After two or three miles they were happy to come to a small roadside eating-place. An old car was parked outside, and Leonora noticed a new blue bicycle with shining steel—a lady's bicycle it was—leaning against the steps. The inside of the place smelt warm and kitcheny.

Lionel and Leonora each had a saucer of ice cream and a cup cake, but they ate them quickly because everyone in the restaurant stared at them so, especially a little girl who seemed to be all by herself and who very rudely gaped when Leonora asked if she might borrow her bicycle to try it.

By the time Lionel had paid, Leonora was already out and had got on the child's bicycle without needing any help.

"Are you sure she said you might?" asked Lionel a little anxiously.

"Yes, she nodded," Leonora declared. "Anyway, silence gives consent, you know."

They went on for a while.

"Hadn't we better go back now?" asked Lionel over his shoulder.

"Not yet," said Leonora firmly. "I haven't tried this bicycle out yet. Not really."

Suddenly there was a great commotion behind them. A shrill little girl's voice was shouting.

"That bear has stolen my bicycle! She's stolen my bicycle!"

And the man behind the counter was shouting—

"Come back here, you two bears!"

And the cook in a greasy white cap and apron was shouting too, and a very fat man with seven children and forty packages was trying to get them all into the old car to come in pursuit.

"Oh, gracious!" cried poor Lionel, greatly embarrassed.

But Leonora only giggled.

This made Lionel a little cross.

"You'll have to explain," he said. "I won't."

Leonora was very airy about it when she brought back the bicycle.

"There, there, little girl," she said. "Stop your silly crying or I'll bite you. Here's your bicycle, and not hurt a bit. Finish your hot dog, and for goodness sake wipe your mouth on a napkin."

And in front of them all she swung onto her own old bicycle in grand style. The crowd had to clap (even the little girl), and Leonora rode off jauntily to join Lionel who was waiting for her a little down the road.

"I've decided I like my own bicycle best after all," she remarked. "But I can beat you to the top of the hill!" and she rode off at a charge and it took all Lionel could do even to catch up with her.

Nothing further of an unusual nature happened during the rest of the trip to Vermont. They arrived in good time for Thanksgiving, and spent a pleasant week with their relatives. But they insisted upon going home to hibernate.

"You feel more comfortable in your own bed when you stay there three or four months," Lionel explained, and Leonora added, "Besides, we're looking forward to the ride home. There's nothing like a bicycle for the figure!"

"As long as you stick to your own bicycle!" Lionel remarked.

"Why, of course, you old bear!" agreed Leonora fondly.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Leonora was just as good a rider as Lionel—A drawing by Maurice Day

Kingfisher Enjoys a Chat

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

It was a perfect spring day. The air was soft and warm, and along the river bank the willow trees were showing their liveliest green.

Perched on a dead branch above the water, a kingfisher was beginning his morning fishing. He was a striking-looking bird. The feathers on his back, wings and head were blue-black, and a broad belt of the same color banded his white breast. His body and tail were short, his bill was long, and his large head seemed even larger than it was, because of the crest of feathers on the top of it.

There was not a more skillful fisherman along the river than the kingfisher. He had to be a good fisherman, because he depended almost entirely for food upon the fish that he could catch.

This morning he had hardly settled himself on the branch, when his sharp eyes caught sight of a school of minnows swimming about in the clear water below him. Quick as a flash he dropped straight down, striking the water with a loud splash. And a moment later he was back on his perch again, holding in his bill a tiny fish, which he promptly swallowed, head first.

Higher in the tree, a gray squirrel had been watching this strange proceeding with a great deal of interest. "Aren't you afraid to splash into the water like that, Kingfisher?" it asked. "I should think it would be a very dangerous thing to do."

"Why should I be afraid?" the kingfisher replied. "That is the way I always get my food. I like to fly along above the quiet water, from perch to perch. And when I have had my fill of fish, I like to sit and look about me, listening to the river sounds. There is no place like the river, Gray Squirrel."

"I like the forest best," the gray squirrel told him. "My home is in a hollow tree up the hillside a little way. Where is your home, Kingfisher?"

"In the river bank," the kingfisher replied. "I live in a burrow down beyond the bend in the river."

"In a burrow!" the gray squirrel exclaimed. "Why, Kingfisher, birds don't live in burrows, they live in trees. The robins and redbirds, and all the others up in the forest, build their nests in trees and bushes."

"Nests are not homes," the kingfisher said. "Nests are only shelters where the mother birds lay their eggs and raise their young. My burrow is a home. I live in it all summer long. Did you ever hear of a redbird or a robin living in its nest after the young had flown?"

"No, I never did," the gray squirrel admitted. "It is strange I didn't think of that before." And away he scampered up the trunk of the big tree, his plume-like tail waving gracefully behind him.

High among the topmost branches he paused to listen. Far below him something splashed into the water, and he knew that the kingfisher had dived again.

"What a queer bird he is," the gray squirrel said to himself. "And what queer ways he has of doing things."

(Watch for the page For Children on Monday after next for a story of a brown bat.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Kingfisher watched a school of minnows, swimming about in the clear water.

Prize Letters

One of our prize books in January went to a reader of the page For Children in England, and you will all be glad to know that it reached her safely. It went to Margaret Easterbrook, of Stockport, and here is what she has written us about it:

"I am very sorry I have not written sooner, but I have been reading the book to tell you whether I like it. I like the book very much and I will be reading it a lot more.

"I was very excited as it was the first prize I have ever won, and I have been in for a lot of other competitions at home."

Here are the letters of Jocelyn Greene, seven, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, and Joanne Colburn, nine, of Knoxville, Tennessee, whose prizes were announced last Monday:

Dear Peter White:

I am going to write you about the birds that come to eat at our feeding station. It is hanging beneath the arbor about 15 inches outside the kitchen window. When we eat breakfast we can watch them. We put out seeds, suet and peanut butter for them.

There are 24 evening grosbeaks. The father bird looks almost like a golden ball. The mother is greenish grey and not much gold. They both have some black and white on their wings.

And there are chickadees. They sing "Chick-a-dee-dee-dee" before they fly away with a seed.

There are goldfinches, too. In the winter time they are green with a little black. And when spring time comes they begin to turn yellow. They are little like chickadees. They don't carry their seeds away to eat as the chickadees, but they eat them in the feeding station and drop the shells on the floor.

The grosbeak and the goldfinch both eat their seeds the same way. They turn them around in their mouths with their tongues and squeeze them with their beaks.

The chickadee holds the seed against a branch with his feet and pecks with his beak.

English sparrows, seed sparrows, pigeons, bluejays, nuthatches and woodpeckers come too.

Mother reads the whole page For Children to us every Monday night. It has taken me so long to write this letter that the robbins, bluebirds, grackles and tree swallows are back again for the summer.

Jocelyn Greene

Dear Peter White:

I take books from the Lawson McGhee Library. Last summer I could get two books, but now I can get three books. I like it much better. My brother takes books on my card.

I wanted him to have a card of his own so that I could borrow more books. I taught him how to print his name. It took time because he didn't like to sit still very long, but finally I got him to do so by telling him that if he did it he could get three books instead of only one.

I taught him a few letters at a time and he finally learned how, but it's going to take more than a library card to hold it! His name is Marshall Colburn and he is four years old. The reason that he can't get his name on a library card is that he writes so big.

Joanne Colburn

We make Special Mention of Tony Duckworth, seven, of Santa Barbara, California; Betty Flyberg, eight, and Ilo Flyberg, nine, of Amidon, North Dakota, all of whom sent nice letters for the contest. We hope they will write soon again and will win prizes.

A Silvery Bell for George

George Grasshopper stood quite still on the edge of a dock leaf and stared down between the blades of a clump of grass. Something bright was catching the gleam of a sunbeam.

"Now, what is that?" he asked himself. "I seem to have seen it before." Then, without waiting to guess any further, he jumped down from the tip of the dock leaf, whipped out his scissors from the case he kept in his coat-tail pocket, and soon had the little bright object hanging on its tips.

It was a wee, shiny, silvery bell.

George Grasshopper jumped in the air as high as he could go. He was so excited. A wee, shiny, silvery bell was just what he wanted to hang beside his front door.

A Familiar Song

"Ting tong. Ting tong," sang the little bell, swinging from the tips of the scissors. "Ting tong. Ting tong."

George Grasshopper stopped jumping and stood quite still to listen. He had heard that little song before, and not very long ago either. Of course, it was when Mary Lamb sprang out of the buttercup field wearing the pink ribbon which she had found and which Paddy Piglet had lost.

"The wee bell must have fallen off when I cut the ribbon in half with my scissors so that they could both go to the Pink Ribbon Party at the Castle," thought George Grasshopper, for, as you may remember, no one was allowed to pass into the Castle unless he wore a pink ribbon bow.

"Well, well," mused George Grasshopper, taking the little bell from the tips of the scissors, "the only thing to do is to restore it to its owner, Paddy Piglet."

Paddy Piglet's Gift

He hadn't long to wait. Before the shadows had grown much more he heard the sound of footsteps tripping along the lane, and up danced Mary Lamb followed by Paddy Piglet. They were just about to run through the farm gate when the little bell sang out, "Ting tong! Ting tong!"

Mary Lamb stood still and listened. So did Paddy Piglet. And then they saw George Grasshopper perched on a tall blade of grass holding up something bright and silvery.

"It's my little, wee bell!" cried Paddy Piglet joyfully. "Thank you very much, Mr. Grasshopper, for finding it for me."

"What are you going to do with it, eh?" asked George Grasshopper as he gave it back.

"You can have it if you like, Mary Lamb," Paddy Piglet said, jingling the little bell. "It would look pretty under your chin."

But Mary Lamb shook her head. "No, Paddy," she said, "I've thought of something much nicer. Give it to kind Mr. Grasshopper."

"Yes," agreed Paddy Piglet, "I would like him to have it."

But when they looked round, George Grasshopper was nowhere to be seen, he had hopped away to bed in his own little home.

Benjamin Spider's Advice

Benjamin Spider had just wakened from a nap in his front porch.

"What's that?" he asked. "George Grasshopper wear a bell under his chin?" And he laughed a wheezy laugh. "No, my dears," he said, "but I know what he would like—I've heard him say so—a wee silvery bell to hang beside his front door. Here's a strong thread," he went on in a business-like way; "come with me and I will help you to fix it up. But don't make any noise because he may be fast asleep by now."

Outside George Grasshopper's house, beside the front door, grew a tiny spindle tree, and to this, with the help of Benjamin Spider, they attached the wee silvery bell.

It was not until early morning, when George Grasshopper sprang out of bed and pulled up the blind, that he heard a faint ting tong, ting tong, stealing up to his window. In a moment his head was outside and he could see something swaying to and fro in the breeze.

"So that is what Paddy Piglet has done with his wee silvery bell," chuckled the delighted George Grasshopper, "he has given it to me!" And catching up his soft brown hat he made a flying leap out of the window in his hurry to go and thank him.

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Federal Control Is Urged For California State Guard

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Charges of political manipulation, inefficiency, and poor morale in the California State Guard, culminating in the protest and resignation of Col. Allard A. Calkins, Commander of the 16-counties Fifth Area, reached such proportions this week as to throw the entire problem into national focus, since effectiveness of the Guard concerns the security of the entire Nation.

Efforts of State officials, notably Gov. Culbert L. Olson, to confine the Guard issue to California apparently failed, as protests from Californians, their newspapers, and such men as Colonel Calkins reached beyond State boundaries clamoring for Federal organization and control of the military organization.

The nation's security is at stake because the California Guard is charged with the protection of vital military highways, tunnels, bridges, railroad tracks and bridges, reservoirs, aqueducts, and important waterfronts over which flow supplies to the United Nations and American forces on distant fronts.

Inefficiency Charged

In Colonel Calkins' opinion, "the inefficiency of the State Guard administration has made it impossible for certain unit commanders to give the attention they should to vital areas in the State. This inefficiency prevents certain areas from getting the tactical attention they should. Some vital areas have been sacrificed to areas I consider less vital," he said.

Colonel Calkins' command, which has since been taken over by Col. John Hastie, included the entire Northern California area from the Oregon border to San Luis Obispo. Contained in this area are the great San Francisco-Oakland water fronts, the San Francisco Bay bridges, railroad terminals, military highways, and war industrial plants.

Sabotage of any highway or rail installation or of any water-front facilities would place great hazards in the way of deliveries of supplies to the United Nations and America's fighting men and ships on distant war fronts.

"The whole organization of the State Guard administration is inefficient," declared Colonel Calkins, who is Vice-President of the Anglo-California Bank here.

Criticism Centers on Use

Senior officer in the Guard at the time of his resignation, Colonel Calkins was entrusted in January, 1941, with the organization and training of the first regiment. He said he had fought for a strong Guard prior to Dec. 7, 1941, and that it hurt him to quit the organization he had helped build, but there seemed no other way to call widespread attention to conditions inside the Guard administration at Sacramento.

Criticism of the Guard has not been extended to its personnel but rather to its use. Members of the Guard have endured great hardships during the rainy season, and most of them served without payment for more than two months because political bickering had tied up the Guard appropriation. The morale of the Guardsmen is considered good considering the difficulties and confusion they have served, but obviously the efficiency of the organization is destroyed if its management is inefficient, Colonel Calkins pointed out.

Although the State's two greatest industrial centers, Los Angeles and San Francisco, have officially called upon Governor Olson in resolutions passed by their city and county governing bodies, to summon a special session of the State Legislature to settle the Guard problem, the Governor continues to decline. He has contended all along that the Guard was operating successfully and that he soon would have an auxiliary force to supplement it on a voluntary scale. However, re-enlistments in the Guard have slackened off noticeably in industrial areas, such as Oakland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. The Governor's office attributes this to recruiting of men by war industries.

10 P. C. of Income From May 1 Is Goal Set by U. S. Treasury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Every American will be asked by the Treasury to put 10 per cent of his income into war savings stamps or bonds, beginning May 1.

This goal has been set by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in the hope of warding off an enforced savings plan such as is in effect in England.

Secretary Morgenthau told the House Ways and Means Committee last week he would like to try out the voluntary bond pledge campaign, but warned that if it failed he would be back asking for more drastic restrictions on civilian purchasing power. The nationwide systematic bond sales program is designed not only to finance the war but to ward off inflation threatening from increased civilian expenditures.

A suggested schedule of savings for individuals, based on weekly earnings of all sizes, has been prepared by the Treasury and will be distributed to all income earners during the quota campaign.

Every person in the country with income will be asked to sign a pledge for regular purchase of bonds or war savings stamps. Management and labor will be asked to co-operate in the campaign.

The Treasury has set 10 per cent of the nation's income as the overall goal to be recruited for war purposes, but at the same time has recognized that "some people, because of family circumstances, cannot afford to save 10 per cent of their income, while other persons can afford an even higher percentage."

Every person in the country with an income will be contacted during the Treasury campaign, either through their employers or by War Savings Committees in each of the nation's 3,070 counties.

"Every American," declared Secretary Morgenthau in his announcement of the stepped-up drive, "must do his part to help our armed forces take the offensive against the foe. Everyone's job now is to save dollars to help win the war."

All-Out Social Drive To Start in Florida

ORLANDO, Fla., April 20 (AP)—Backed by the War and Navy Departments and with local police co-operating, an all-out drive will be launched immediately in Florida to suppress prostitution.

The decision was made at a meeting here of Army and Navy officials, representatives of the War Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Defense Council, State and public health officers, sheriffs and police chiefs.

The Florida program will be part of a wide-spread drive to be instituted at every big induction center and industrial point in the nation, it was announced.

Another Alert Sounded In San Francisco Area

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (AP)—California's Central Coast Region was held in a state of alert for 3h. 15m. early Sunday by an unidentified target off the coast.

It was the 14th and longest alert of the war for the San Francisco region. There was no blackout.

Previous alerts and blackouts in the Bay area have been attributed to unidentified planes, later proved friendly. Army officials, when asked what they meant by an unidentified target, answered: "Use your own idea."

No explanation was given as to whether it was finally identified.

Stetson Honorary Degree For Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek

DELAND, Fla., April 20 (AP)—An honorary Doctor of Humanities will be awarded Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek by John B. Stetson University at its June 1 commencement.

W. S. Allen, president of the university, said he would confer the degree upon the wife of the Chinese Generalissimo "as a token of appreciation for her work as a Chinese leader in literary, social and Christian activities."

The degree will be conferred in absentia, but President Allen said a representative of the Chinese Legation in Washington may come here to receive it for her.

Hockey Officials Meet

TORONTO, April 19 (AP)—Officials of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States met yesterday to discuss the exchange of players.

The United States delegates were said to be eager to obtain a greater elasticity of provisions as to junior-age players leaving Canada to play across the border now that man power regulations will prevent men from 21 to 30 leaving the Dominion.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street, Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street, Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H., 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass., 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me., 566 Congress Street

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice-Varick COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

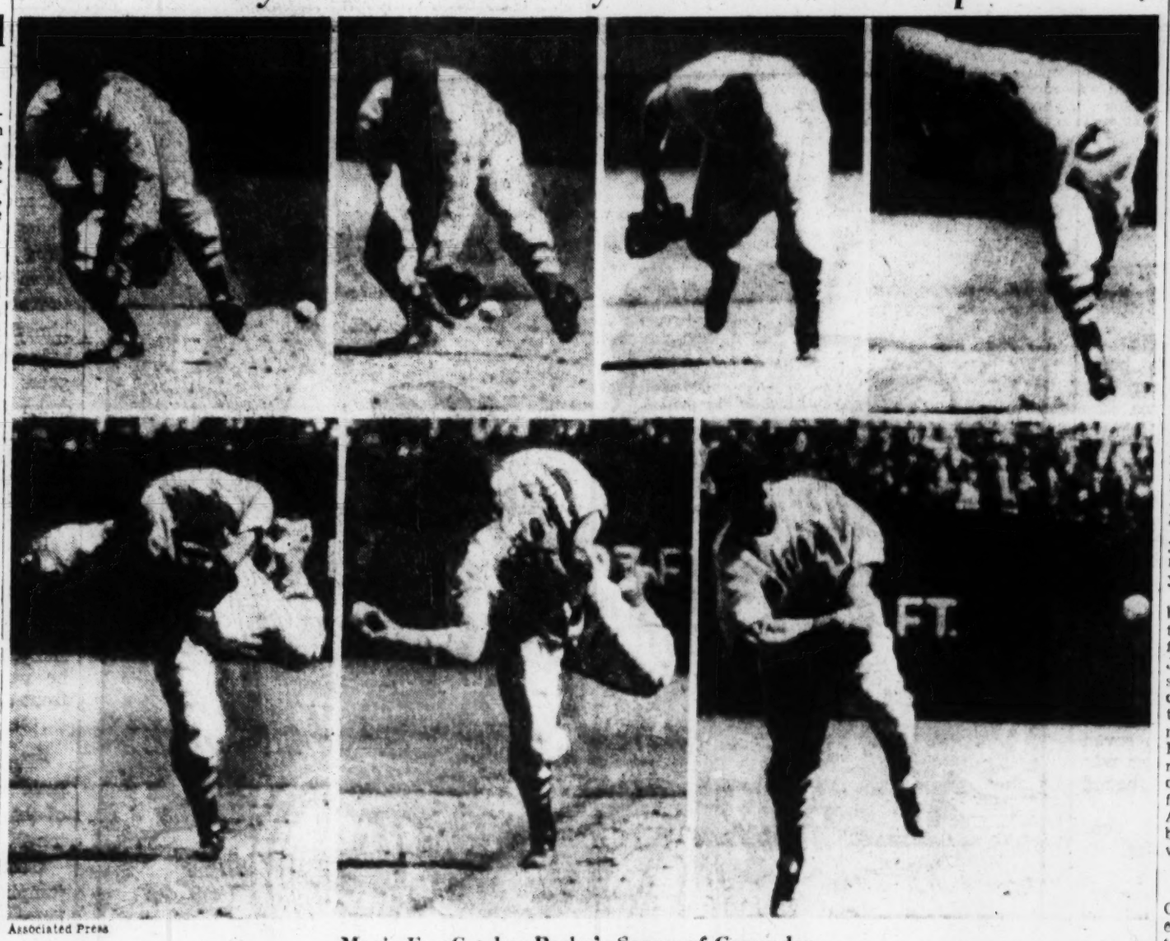
The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

When in Portsmouth Make a Stopping Place
JARVIS CAFETERIA AND JARVIS TEA ROOM
5 Congress Street, Tel. 85

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub. 2195
Fenway Park, Ken. 0331

Rhythm in Motion by Red Sox Shortstop



Associated Press

Magic Eye Catches Pesky's Scoop of Grounder

The camera catches Johnny Pesky, rookie shortstop star for the Boston Red Sox, in action as he gobbled up a hard-hit grounder and rifled the ball to first base all in one smooth motion. It is because of such as this that Pesky, soon to be called into the Army, has displaced Manager Joe Cronin, veteran short fielder of the Sox.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

They Went Along for the Ride

With the major league season only a week along, several players who supposedly went to spring training a month or so ago "just for the ride," or whose names were not even on their club rosters, are still eating those big steaks and are apt to continue through the summer. It is an old and familiar story, the tale of the unheralded boy who chased a star to the bench by his hustle in the Grapefruit League. But the number is unusually high this spring.

Where some of the young gentlemen under discussion will be a few weeks from now, of course, may be another story, and one not so rosy. Right now, though, they are making their local headlines almost daily.

Paced Braves

Here in Boston, the Braves are using Frank Demaree in the outfield and Johnny Sain in the bull pen. Demaree, as any National League knows, is not a youngster. But if the club had carried out its original plans, he would be in the minors today. Released to the Hollywood team during the winter, Frank contacted Bob Quinn and asked for one more chance—said he felt that he could get in shape and help the Braves. The request was granted, and all the veteran did was pace Casey Stengel's charges at bat through the South.

Sain, like Demaree, was not around when the Boston roster was printed. Larry Gilbert at Nashville sent the big pitcher to Stengel with a "take a look and buy him if you want him" tag. Casey looked and promptly bought him. There was nothing else the manager could do. Sain was his most effective hurler in camp games, and already has saved a game up here.

Marshall Stars

The National League is learning early to respect the bat of Willard Marshall, Mel Ott's new left fielder. Marshall's name was neither on the New York itinerary nor in Bill Brandt's Green Book. But this 20-year-old from Atlanta is doing everything right and has added punch to the Giants where they did not expect it. He has crowded the more highly publicized Babe Barna, Minneapolis slugger and former football end at West Virginia, out of the picture. Marshall took a short cut to popularity at the Polo Grounds by hitting a home run with the bases loaded against the Dodgers on the second day of the season.

Connie Mack took a kid by the name of Richardson across the country to California this spring. The boy had not even hit .300 in the minors and was about to be shipped away, when suddenly he began to hit. And almost anybody who can hit is welcome in the majors. So when the Athletics opened against the Red Sox, Richardson was in the outfield. The next day Bob Johnson was shifted from left to right to make room for the newcomer.

Pinch Hitter

Another chapter in the Philadelphia story involves big Jim Castiglia, who was bucking the line for Georgetown last fall. The Mackmen took the collegian west to give the regular catchers a lift in batting practice. Connie did not even go through the formality of signing him to a contract. It wasn't long, however, before the manager of the A's had to get out the pen and ink. Jim had clinched the third string backstopping job. He needs a lot of schooling and coaching in the mask and mit art, but is a natural hitter from the left side. He came through in a pinch the first two times called upon.

Jimmy Dykes has been playing Harry Sketchley in right field. Sketchley did manage to make the White Sox roster, but his 1941 history is described as "free agent." In other words, he did not even play minor league ball. From semi-pro to the big top tells his story.

The new Yankee first baseman, lanky Ed Levy, stole the job when no one was looking. Buddy Hassett was supposed to have the inside track on Johnny Sturm's vacated post. Bud had played a fair first base in the National League for several years. And he was a good fellow. The crowd was rooting for him. But along came Levy, who was taken south, signed to a Kansas City contract, to shatter his dreams. The Yanks were forced to purchase big Ed and are now considering the release of Hassett.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Ross	2	0	1	0	0	.500
Fernandez	38	4	11	1	3	.423
Demaree	17	2	7	0	3	.412
Gremp	8	1	3	0	1	.375
Holmes	18	2	6	0	1	.333
Lombardi	17	2	5	0	2	.294
Miller	19	2	5	0	1	.263
West	9	1	2	0	0	.222
Cooney	23	3	4	0	0	.174
Wagner	20	2	3	0	3	.150
Cuccinello	23	0	3	0	3	.130
Masi	6	0	0	0	1	.000
Riddl	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Roberge	0	1	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Peacock	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Williams	21	7	9	2	10	.429
Newsome	24	3	10	0	5	.417
Foxx	24	7	9	0	3	.375
Tabor	24	4	9	0	3	.375
Di Maggio	21	8	7	2	3	.333
Fox	26	2	7	0	4	.304
Pesky	23	5	6	0	2	.260
Conroy	20	1	5	0	3	.250
Finney	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Reshevsky And Kashdan Remain Tied for First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Samuel Reshevsky, defending champion, and I. Kashdan, one of New York's strongest masters, are tied for the lead of the national championship, now being played at the Hotel Astor. Going into the seventh round, each had won five and drew one. In the seventh round, Reshevsky defeated A. S. Pinkus, New York, while Kashdan was disposing of B. Altman, another New Yorker. In the eighth round, Reshevsky won from H. Steiner, of Los Angeles, and Kashdan defeated A. S. Denker.

In third position is A. S. Denker, former New York state champion, whose losses to Reshevsky and Kashdan toppled him from sharing first. His seventh-round victory over I. Chernev was one of the shortest games of the tournament.

In the women's championship, Miss N. May Karff, present champion, is pulling away from her chief rivals. She won two games in the fourth and fifth rounds, defeating Mrs. Adele Belcher, who won this event two years ago, and Miss Elisabeth Wray.

Mrs. Nanny Roos, formerly one of Belgium's leading women experts, is a close second, but a draw with Miss C. Fawns in the fourth round resulted in her first minus score.

Mrs. Belcher has not been up to her usual form in this tournament, with losses to Mrs. Roos and Miss Karff, but she scored a well-played victory over Mrs. Gisella Gresser in the fifth round. Mrs. Mary Bain, formerly of New York, now of Miami, Florida, is also not playing her best, with three losses, to Mrs. Gresser, Mrs. Roos, and Miss Karff.

No Game Today

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (AP)—Sports note from Tokyo:

"Owing to circumstances, the scheduled game (name of sport not specified) between Waseda and Keio Universities has been called off. It was to be held on the Meiji Grounds at 12 p. m.

"Two rugby games have also been cancelled—owing to circumstances."

The CBS listening station in San Francisco heard the Tokyo radiocast.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Record crowd of 56,314 fans jammed Polo Grounds and saw New York Giants bow to Brooklyn Dodgers, 10-9, for first defeat of season.

Three Years Ago

New minor league record of 45,112 set as Jersey City opened International League season by losing, 3-2, to Buffalo.

Five Years Ago

Aggregate of 181,016 fans saw six additional major league baseball openings, bringing two-day total to 248,016. Pitching of Dizzy Dean, Cy Blanton, and Hal Schumacher featured, along with Gerald Walker's hitting for Detroit Tigers. Biggest crowd, 45,850, saw New York Yankees drop 3-2 decision to Senators.

The Standings

(Men's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Kashdan	7½	½	Chernev	5	4
Reshevsky	7½	½	Green	5	4
Denker	6½	2½	Levin	5	5
Horowitz	5	2	Hahlbohm	2½	6½
Pinkus	4½	3½	Pilnick	2	6
Steiner	4½	3½	Altman	2	6
Seidman	4	4	Levy	2	5
Baker	4	4	Lessing	2	6

(Women's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Karff	5	0	Bain	2	3
Roos	3½	1½	Harmath	1	3
Belcher	3	2	Raetlig	1	4
Gresser	2	2	Fawns	½	3½
Wray	2	2			

Greetings From Athens

Associated Press

Marathon Winner Gets Kissed

Joe Smith of Medford, Mass., winner of yesterday's B. A. A. Marathon in record time, is roundly congratulated after the race by Costas Cotsias, refugee mayor of Athens, Greece. Cotsias fled his native country a year ago before the invading German hordes. When he gets back to Greece the mayor has promised B. A. A. officials to have a medal struck off for Smith. At the right is George Demeter, perennial Greek representative.

Red Sox Pennant Timber On Early Season Record

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having taken two out of three from the world champion Yankees in the first crucial series of the spring, Joe Cronin and the pennant-minded Red Sox—and no fooling this time—were back at Fenway Park today convinced of a lot of things. They knew that if this new-found balance of power, pitching and defensive brilliance continues during the next few months, no club—the Yanks included—are going to shatter their dreams of a 1942 Hub World Series.

As they faced an abbreviated series with the second division Washington Senators, the Red Sox boasted a five and one record at the top of the standing and a half game lead over the surprising St. Louis Browns.

Yawkey's Beat

With the young pennant race turning into its second week, the Croninmen represented the best balanced outfit in the majors. Class is written all over their shirt fronts. Critics and fans alike are slowly becoming convinced that this is going to be the strongest Red Sox club since the coming of Tom Yawkey to Fenway nine years ago—perhaps the most formidable since Boston's last flag year in 1918. No doubt about it.

The Sox for several years have been pennant timber, but lacked the pitching and the all-around defense that must go with it. Now Joe Cronin has the pitching—five starting hurlers with the percentage in their favor every time they step to the rubber. Four right-handers and a southpaw. Enough pitching to win a pennant with the sort of clouting the club is capable of, providing the fielding is even close to big league. And all this backed up with the best team unity apparent at Fenway in some time.

Bull Pen Quiet

Consider the records to date. Cronin started six pitchers and every one of them went the distance. Newsome, Dobson, Wagner, Terry, Judd and Newsome again were able to go through without assistance from the bull pen. Only Judd was beaten, and by a heart-breaking 1-0 tally at Yankee Stadium. It must be extremely dull in the Boston bull pen these days, what with no beckoning from Cronin and Moe Berg working for the Government.

It was a tough break for Judd that Tabor's wild throw lost the Yankee Stadium opener. But Jim will win a few games with his bat before the schedule has run out. Noticeable to date has been the defensive play around the middle of the infield. Pesky and Newsome have been great, and there will be no letdown when Doerr gets back in. The keystone combination has made only one error, and that went to Pesky for being slow to cover second base on a force play. Neither has booted a ground ball.

Six Over .300

Cronin had six regulars, exclusive of the battery, hitting over .300 as he awaited the Washington series. Williams was up to .429, Skeeter Newsome at .417, Foxx and Tabor at .375, Di Maggio at .333, and Fox at a modest .304. Williams had 10 runs batted in; Fox eight. Di Maggio, Newsome and Foxx had hit safely in every game. Cronin, potentially the leading pinch hitter in the American League, had not once been needed.

Beating the Yankees boosted the Red Sox morale and confidence. The locals are not fooling themselves, however. They know that the Yanks will be tough all year—that they are not the sort of club that will fold in a hurry. But the Sox feel that the breaks have begun to turn their way, and that at long last they have what it takes to win this race. And it is all right with Boston.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Senators close here tomorrow with a single game. . . . The Hub, too, has reason to be proud of an improved Braves team, which early today was in a three-way tie for first place in the National League. . . . The Stengelmen are at Brooklyn today and tomorrow, and on Wednesday return to Allston for a short series with the Dodgers. . . . The Braves open their initial western invasion at Chicago one week from tomorrow.

* * *

In the week-end set with the Giants, the Braves showed Boston a more stubborn attack, but a shakey mound staff . . . If Stengel can get the latter department straightened out, he will be all right . . . The Sox took 13 out of 22 from the Senators a year ago . . . In chalking up his second win yesterday, Dick Newsome scattered eight Yankee hits . . . Peacock is ready to come back most any day . . . Cronin is very satisfied with the way Conroy has filled in behind the plate.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C
Boston	5	1	.833
St. Louis	5	2	.714
New York	4	2	.667
Detroit	4	3	.571
Cleveland	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	5	.286
Washington	2	5	.286
Chicago	1	4	.200

Results April 18

Boston 5, New York 1.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 0.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 6.
Cleveland 1, Chicago 0.

Results April 19

Boston 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 1, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 1.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	4	2	.667
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667
Boston	4	2	.667
St. Louis	3	3	.500
New York	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	1	5	.167

Results April 18

New York 8, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 1.
One game postponed.

Results April 19

St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 5, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1 (14 in.).

Sports Around the Hub

Toronto Takes Stanley Cup

For the first time in history a team was three games down in a best-of-seven final for the Stanley Cup yet roared back to win the next four games in a row and gain possession of the prized trophy. That team would be the Toronto Maple Leafs, who lost three straight to Detroit Red Wings but who fought back inch by inch until their final victory 3-1 in Toronto Saturday night.

In a way the Leafs' victory was appropriate, for with world conditions upset and the possibility of hockey next winter remote, what better resting place for the cup for the duration could there be but in Toronto? Leafs may have another game to play, however, before they hang up their skates for good, for it has been announced that Toronto will accept a challenge from R. C. A. F. Flyers if the latter win the Allan Cup. Flyers are now playing Port Arthur Bearcats in the final round.

* * *

Tony Manero's successor at Salem has been announced as Joe Stein, for five years professional at Manchester, N. H., Country Club. At one time Joe was assistant to Walter Hagen and became the youngest Ryder Cup player in history. Before going to Manchester he served at North Shore and at Sandy Burr.

* * *

The New England Section of the P. G. A. will hold its annual golf championship and sectional qualifying round for the national pro championship as one event at Woodland May 4. Harold McSpaden, formerly of Winchester, won the double-barreled program at 36 holes at Pawtucket, R. I. Golf Club a year ago.

* * *

Walter Brown left last night to attend the C. A. H. A. meeting in Toronto, in an effort to determine whether it will be at all feasible to try to plan for amateur hockey in this country next winter. Early declarations by George Dudley, President of the Canadian Association, however, are discouraging. "This association cannot continue to countenance clubs composed of men who play only to make a living," he said, "Young men capable of playing hockey are capable of either being in the armed services or in some necessary industry."

* * *

Briefs: Harvard's baseball team lost to Army 12-9 Friday and then dropped its Eastern Intercollegiate League opener to Princeton 8-4 Saturday . . . Other league scores found Dartmouth beating Penn 11-3 and Columbia swamping Yale 12-2 . . . In the Dartmouth contest Pitcher Will Gray of the Indians set a new league record when he struck out 15 opposing batters . . . In tennis Harvard lost to Princeton 6-3 as the Tigers set out to defend their league title . . . In track Walter Hall and Ray Valente paced Tufts to a 65 1-3 to 60 2-3 victory over Amherst. . . Each won two firsts.

* * *

The Northern Twilight Four-Ball League will open its ninth season this Friday . . . Member clubs are Bear Hill, Bellevue, Meadow Brook, Salem, Tedesco, and United Shoe . . . Brown beat Coast Guard 19-6 in football Saturday, with Cadet Halfback Frank Carter running 98 yards for his team's only score . . . The run was one of the longest to pay-off territory ever seen on Brown Field.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Javery	1	0	1.000
Earley	1	0	1.000
Errickson	1	0	1.000
Tobin	1	1	.500
Lamanna	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	2	0	1.000
Dobson	1	0	1.000
Wagner	1	0	1.000
Terry	1	0	1.000
Judd	0	1	.000

Twenty nine of the 32 sophomores expected out for Marquette football this season are under the draft age.

TOMORROW NITE

SKATING VANITIES
APRIL 21 - 26
MATS.: SAT. and SUN.
Res. Seats $1.10 - $1.65 - $2.20 Tax Incl.
36 Rollerettes
27 ACTS
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER SKATING EXTRAVAGANZA
Mail Orders with Check or Money Order Accepted
Tickets also at Arena, Filene's and Jordan's
BOSTON GARDEN

New World's Record Is Set By Smith in Marathon Win

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After placing 16th two years ago and fifth last year, Joe Smith of Medford, Mass., stepped to the head of the Marathon class yesterday when he won the Boston Athletic Association's 46th annual race in world record time.

Although the dark-haired milkman was not even sure that he could go the full 26 miles 385 yards when he left Hopkinton at noon, he romped up Exeter Street in Boston 200 yards ahead of Lou Gregory of Cleveland, N. Y., second-place winner, and some two miles ahead of Carl Maroney, a fellow townsman who wound up in third place.

Smith's time for the blue-ribbon event of road racing was 2h. 26m. 51.2s., bettering by more than a minute and a half the record for the course set two years ago by Gerard Cote of Canada, whose 2h. 28m. 28.6s. clocking was also a world's record at the time.

"Grand Slam"

In winning Smith completed a "grand slam" of road-racing honors for the year, for he is the present National A. A. U. Marathon champion, a title he won last fall over the same distance at Yonkers, N. Y. All told, yesterday's effort was only his fifth try at the full Marathon grind of more than 26 miles.

In fourth place was Don Heipicke of Baltimore, Md., who had garnered two seconds and a third in three previous B. A. A. appearances. Fifth was Johnny Kelley, the slight Arlington runner who won this event in 1935, while in sixth place was Cote.

McGlone Disqualified

Fred McGlone of Roxbury, Mass., the pre-race favorite, actually crossed the line in seventh place but was disqualified for receiving assistance in rising after he had fallen three times within sight of the finish line. Although McGlone tried to prevent policemen from helping him, B. A. A. officials referred to the case of Dorando Pietri of Italy back in 1908. After completing the run from Winsor Castle to the Olympic Stadium at Shepherd's Bush in London, Pietri fell three times, was helped up and then practically carried across the finish. In recognition of his plucky efforts, however Pietri was presented a trophy by the late Queen Alexandra, and in much the same fashion McGlone will be awarded a duplicate seventh-place prize, B. A. A. President Walter A. Brown has announced.

Rounding out the first 10 were Bill Stiener, seventh and Michael O'Hara, eighth, both of the Millrose A. A. in New York; Lloyd Barstow of the B. A. A., ninth; and Joe Kleinerman of the Milrose A. A., 10th.

Former Winners

Besides Kelley and Cote, two other former winners started. Clarence De Mar, the seven-time victor, finished his 24th B. A. A. Marathon in 24th place. Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, 1936 and '39 winner, dropped out after running approximately half way.

The team prize was taken by the North Medford Club, paced of course by Smith's winning effort. Although the Medford group was tied with the Millrose A. A. at 11 points, the former won because of Smith. The sponsoring B. A. A. was third.

The first 50 finishers of the 145 who entered and their times:

1—Joe Smith, Medford	2:26:51 1-5
2—Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A.	2:28:03 3-5
3—Carl Maroney, Medford	2:36:13
4—Don E. Heinicke, Baltimore	2:37:24
5—John A. Kelley, Arlington	2:37:55
6—Gerald B. Cote, Montreal	2:39:59
*—F. A. McGlone, Roxbury	2:40:07
7—William Steiner, Mill. A. A.	2:40:42
8—Michael O'Hara, Mill. A. A.	2:41:08
9—Lloyd Bairstow, B. A. A.	2:41:55
10—Joe Kleinermann, Mill. A. A.	2:45:51
11—Anthony Medeiros, Medford	2:46:14
12—Bruno Mazzeo, Portland, Me.	2:47:19
13—Raymond P. Eland, B. A. A.	2:48:32
14—John Semple, B. A. A.	2:49:03
15—Andre Brunelle, Medford Club	2:49:45
16—Frank Brown, Medford	2:50:31
17—Paul Donato, Boston	2:51:35
18—Charles A. Robbins, Jr., Manchester, Conn.	2:51:55
19—Leo A. Giard, Randolph	2:52:30
20—W. P. Wicklund, Clifton, N.J.	2:53:45
21—Louis Young, Medford	2:56:31
22—Ted Lizak, Springfield	2:56:52
23—Paul Fuchsman, Millrose A.A.	2:57:22
24—Clar. H. De Mar, Bost. Typo.	2:58:14
25—John C. Riley, Roxbury	2:59:28
26—Ike Archer, New York	3:00:36
27—Harry Murphy, New York	3:02:32
28—Alfred Libby, Camp Edwards	3:02:45
29—Esme Grey, New York	3:03:28
30—Jimmy McKissock, Phila.	3:03:40
31—F. M. Darrah, Camp Blanding	3:04:54
32—Fred W. Brown, Medford	3:06:53
33—C. Phillips, Highland, N.Y.	3:08:07
34—William Morrell, N.Y.M.A.	3:09:27
35—Italo Amicangioli, B.A.A.	3:11:58
36—John Maguire, B.A.A.	3:13:32
37—William Connolly, Bost. Univ.	3:14:13
38—James Carter Jr., Ft. Bragg	3:15:01
39—Ollie Manninen, Gardner	3:16:36
40—Frank Finn, B.A.A.	3:17:01
41—Charles Fitzgerald, Milford	3:19:08
42—Chico Simone, Medford	3:20:47
43—N. C. Schopf, Philadelphia	3:21:45
44—C. S. Earnest, Southbridge	3:22:39
45—S. J. Wencek, Dorchester	3:22:59
46—M. Campbell, Vineyard Haven	3:24:39
47—C. Bricknell, Brockton	No time
48—G. Casper, Baltimore	No time
49—J. Maloney, Boston	No time
50—Anthony Allen, Lawrence	No time

*Disqualified

U. S. G. A. Contributing Much To War Effort of America

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 20—The United States Golf Association, often pictured as directed by a bunch of pompous brass hats wallowing in futility, in its own unheralded way is contributing as much, if not more, to the war effort than any other sports organization.

Since its abrupt announcement that it had canceled all its established national tournaments, the U. S. G. A. has been the bulls-eye for critical remarks, with the critics unaware that the cancellations were the result of study of a war-time policy started long before Pearl Harbor.

George W. Blossom, Jr., of Chicago, President of the U. S. G. A. and typical of the men who devote their time and energies to the welfare of the sport, without remuneration, discussed the plans and sacrifices of the organization during a visit here, and left no doubt as to the sincerity and foresight in every move.

Dip Into Reserve

"We will lose 60 per cent of our income this year through cancelation of the tournaments," he said. "On top of that, we will have to dip into our reserve fund to the extent of $20,000 or $25,000 to carry on our war program.

"We hope, however, that our efforts will bring hundreds of thousands of dollars for war charities, and when you spend 20,000 to get, say, 500,000, that's a pretty good trade, isn't it?"

On pressure, Mr. Blossom admitted 500,000 was conservative, and he and Joe Dey, Executive Secretary, agreed the figure might run into the millions. Dey pointed out that exhibition matches in the last war brought a million dollars, and that Bobby Jones, than a kid, participated in 25 exhibitions that netted an average of $3,000 each.

Rich Returns

The exhibitions this time are being left to the pros, but Blossom said the U. S. G. A. plans promise rich returns for charity. He divided these activities into four divisions, to wit:

1. The Hale America club tournaments, with proceeds going to the Red Cross.
2. The Hale America open tournament at Chicago, with the Navy Relief Fund and the U. S. O. the beneficiaries.
3. The campaign to establish ranges at Army camps.
4. The contribution of the greens' section.

The Hale America club tournaments are the big brother of the Liberty tournaments held in 1917 and 1918. One such tournament was held each year, 525 clubs taking part and $210,000 being raised for the Red Cross.

400 Will Co-operate

This year 5,200 clubs are being asked to hold tournaments over three holiday weekends, with an entry fee of $1 a round. So far 400 have reported they will co-operate, and Dey is anxious to hear from the others so an idea of the preparations necessary may be obtained.

With more than 2,000,000 golfers in the country, and a chance for each to play as much as seven rounds, the possibility that the financial return might reach astronomical figures is there.

The Hale America open tournament is practically the national open without the tag of "championship." The field will be as classy as any open, the purse—$6,000—the same. That is the only event in which the U. S. G. A. will take out money for expenses.

The driving range idea is more or less local, with clubs and individuals in the vicinity of camps being asked to co-operate in contributing clubs, balls, and facilities.

Most Direct

The Greens' section's contribution is the most direct of all as it concerns the war effort. For 20 years the U. S. G. A. has conducted an experimental station in Washington, and its director, Dr. John Montieth, Jr., probably knows more about why, when and where grass will grow than any man in the country.

The Army is making use of Dr. Monteith's knowledge in airport construction. It has been estimated that the life of airplane motors has been cut as much as 90 per cent through airport dust, and Dr. Montieth is helping government officials in developing tough grass for landing fields.

All in all, the U. S. G. A. really is going all out in the war effort, even to contributing from its own $89,000 sinking fund. What more could be asked?

Featured Performer

Gloria Nord, Skating Star

Local Girl Stars in Chorus Of Roller Skating Vanities

The first professional show of its kind, Roller Vanities of 1942, which opens at Boston Garden tomorrow evening, boasts many bright stars, but it is doubtful if any headliner will be more warmly received than Anne Nickols, one of the line-girls.

Pert and pretty Anne is the only Boston girl traveling with the show. Born and brought up in Dorchester, Miss Nickols strapped on her first pair of wooden rollers on the sidewalks of her home city, and she received her first professional instructions in the local rinks. Later, Anne moved to New York, where she continued to skate daily at the Columbus Circle Rink in Gotham. There Harold Steinman, owner and director of the Vanities, spotted and signed her to a contract.

Under the expert eye of Gae Foster Miss Nickols has become one of the most adept skaters among the Rollerettes. She has been given a prominent part in all of the production numbers and so less than seven times during the evening Miss Nickols graces the specially prepared floor. She skates out in front of her friends for the first time in the opening number as a perky little co-ed from Roller University. Later she is seen in the "Symphony in Pink" production, a "Cuban Holiday" number, and several other attractive scenes.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	11	5	.688
Seattle	9	6	.643
Hollywood	10	8	.556
San Francisco	6	6	.500
Los Angeles	6	7	.462
San Diego	7	10	.412
Sacramento	5	8	.385
Portland	6	11	.353

South Americans Hope U. S. Will Send Athletes

BUENOS AIRES, April 20 (AP)—A spokesman for the Argentine Olympic Committee said yesterday the Pan-American Games would be held here this year despite the decision of the United States not to participate because of the war.

He said the committee still hoped that North American sports officials would change their minds, at least to the extent of sending a small delegation to the Games. In any event, he said, plans to hold the tournament on schedule would continue.

Juan Carlos Palacios, chairman of the Argentine Committee, was not available for comment on the announcement by Avery Brundage, President of the United States of America Sports Federation, who said Saturday the decision to withdraw the U. S. team was reached "with great reluctance" after consultation with government authorities of the United States.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Chicago—Because of war, United States cancelled plans to participate in first Pan-American games, sports show designed to replace suspended Olympics, at Buenos Aires, U. S. Federation announced withdrawal "with great reluctance" after consultation with federal authorities.

★ ★ ★

Detroit—Adolph Kiefer clipped two full seconds off his own world 100-meter backstroke swimming record by winning match race in 1:02.8. Gloria Callen set new National A. A. U. indoor 100-yard backstroke mark of 1:08.5, a full second better than Eleanor Holm's old mark.

★ ★ ★

Lawrence, Kas.—For the first time in meet's history no records were established at the University of Kansas Relays. Only 3,000 spectators, one fourth the number of a year ago, attended.

★ ★ ★

Pinehurst, N. C.—Wayne Sabin won the Pinehurst pro tennis tournament, defeating Dick Skeen 6—3, 6—2, 6—1 in the final round. Sabin won $300, and Skeen $200. Bobby Riggs, the national amateur champion, made his first pro tournament start here, but lost to Skeen in a semifinal match.

★ ★ ★

Sea Island, Ga.—Richard P. Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., won the sixth annual invitation skeet tournament here by turning in 200 consecutive hits in the all-gauge contest, thereby recording a long run of 300 straight.

Shaughnessy was champion of every contest in the three-day tournament. He was high gun with sub-small bore at 49, high gun with 20 guage at 99 and high over all with 348.

★ ★ ★

Spokane, Wash.—Corporal Marvin Ward shaved eight strokes off par at the Manito Golf Club, the course where he will defend his western amateur crown if he gets off from Army duties. He fashioned a 31 on the outgoing nine, the best score ever carded on that route, and blazed over the other nine in 33. His 64 compares with a 36-36—72 regulation.

★ ★ ★

Philadelphia—The Philadelphia Americans reached the final round of the Eastern National Challenge Cup Soccer series with a 3-2 triumph over the Kearny, N. J., Scots-Americans. About 2,000 fans saw the Schroeder Cup winners in the American League nose out the Scots. The Americans meet Pawtucket, R. I., here on May 3 in the final eastern round match.

★ ★ ★

Youngstown, Ohio—Peter Wellman, owner of the Mahoning Country Club, announced confirmation of the dates June 26, 27 and 28 for the second annual $5,000 Mahoning Valley open golf tournament. Half of the profits will go to the Red Cross, the promoter said. The open was won last year by Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, April 20 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including games of Sunady:

	W	L	P.C.
Little Rock	7	2	.778
Nashville	8	3	.727
Atlanta	7	4	.636
New Orleans	6	5	.545
Memphis	4	6	.400
Knoxville	4	7	.364
Birmingham	3	7	.300
Chattanooga	3	8	.273

Crew Stewards Deciding This Week on Race

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—While stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association polled their members today to determine the site for the war-threatened Poughkeepsie classic, three crews were patting their hands with pleasure.

Saturday's scattered program saw the University of Washington boatloads make a clean sweep of their three-race regatta with California and the establishment of three meet records, Navy's varsity conquer Princeton by a length and Columbia retain its mastery over Rutgers.

Asa A. Bushnell, director of the intercollegiate group's central office here, said he expected to have the voting tabulated by midweek.

Lack of Coast Guard boats to patrol the four-mile Hudson River course, wartime economy, poor tidal conditions in mid-June and inability to obtain observation cars for the spectators may bring about a shift in the site of the world series of rowing.

Reports leaking out of the weekend meeting of the stewards indicated that Lake Onondaga at Syracuse, N. Y., is an available site if the Poughkeepsie is transferred. It the site is changed, it would be the first shift since 1920 when the title was decided on Cornell's Lake Cayuga.

Washington, who with California has won nine of the last 10 Poughkeepsie crowns, stormed over the three-mile course in Leschi-Madison Park at Seattle, in 15:54 to 16:05 for the Golden Bears. The Husky junior varsity and freshmen also triumphed in record smashing times.

Six additional athletic fields are being laid out at the University of North Carolina for use of the Navy air cadets.

Mock Japanese Raid in Canal Zone Results in Failure

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Panama Canal Zone, April 20 (AP)—The largest field maneuvers conducted in Panama since the start of the war have just ended with the theoretical repulse of an invading "Yellow" army employing tactics used by the Japanese in their Pacific conquests.

Thousands of men of the United States Army's Panama mobile force, together with air corps and marine detachments, participated in operations staged in dense jungles and along rugged shores as a further move in strengthening the defenses of this strategically vital zone.

Despite numerical superiority and the advantage of operating from several beachheads within 30 to 80 miles of the Canal itself, the invading "Yellows" failed to penetrate to the Canal Zone in four days of action featuring night attacks, infiltration tactics, forced marches and assault boat landings in the rear of the "Blue" defenders.

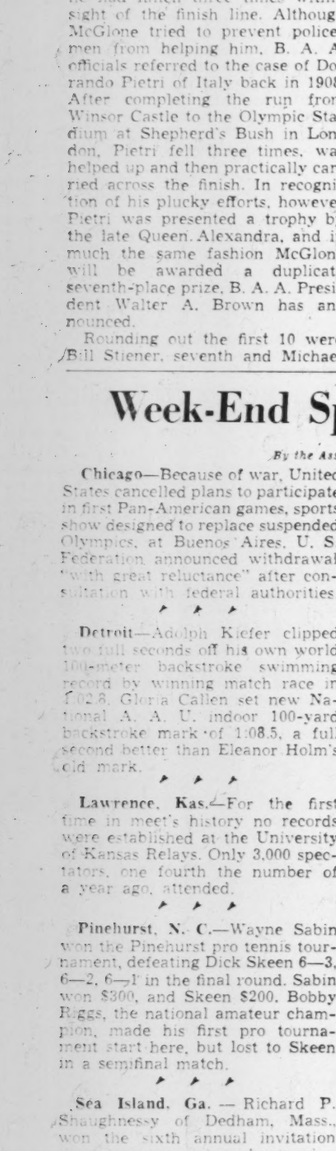
One "Yellow" infantry battalion traveled 50 miles in two consecutive night-long marches, using machettes frequently to clear a winding trail over mountains and through jungles—all to no avail. The force was spotted by "Blue" jungle platoons and cut to pieces in theory, company by company, as it struggled forward.

All types of equipment were thrown into the maneuvers which Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews' command planned for the express purpose of developing "a method of meeting and defeating an invading force employing the tactics used by the Japanese in the Far East."

College Track

Results April 18
By the Associated Press

Amherst 65 1-3, Tufts 60 2-3.
Bowdoin 79½, Vermont 58½.
Bucknell 69 1-3, F. and M. 56 2-3.
Clemson 71, Presbyterian 55.
Georgia Tech 87½, Tennessee 43½.
Gettysburg 87, Dickinson 39.
Lafayette 73, Rutgers 54.
Mich. Normal 89, Toledo 14.
Maryland 92½, W. and M. 33½.
Muhlenberg 66, Lehigh 60.
N. Y. U. 101, Temple 34.
North Carolina 66, Duke 60.
Ohio State 103½, Ohio U. 25¾.
Richond 69, W. and L. 57.
R. I. State 105½, Connecticut 29½.
Susquehanna 70 2-3, Drexel 55 1-3.
Virginia 77, Haverford 49.
V. M. I. 81, V. P. I. 45.
Williams 68, Rochester 59.
W. Michigan 97, Chicago 28.



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3. CHANGE TO SUMMER TYPE GEAR LUBRICANTS . . . Safe protection against high pressure between gear teeth.
4. CHASSIS LUBRICATION . . . Six special lubricants to help keep out squeaks, assure minimum wear, maximum mileage.
5. (a) CHECK OIL FILTER AND CONNECTIONS Check filter cartridge, inspect for leaks.
(b) CLEAN AIR FILTER . . . Insures cleaner air-gas mixture.
6. BATTERY TESTED AND SERVICED . . . Clean terminals, add water. Helps prolong battery life.
7. CLEAN AND ADJUST SPARK PLUGS . . . Helps gas mileage; improves power and pick-up.
8. DRAIN ANTI-FREEZE . . . INSPECT HOSE CONNECTIONS . . . If you desire to save your anti-freeze mixture for next winter, bring your own container.
9. ADJUST FAN BELT . . . Correct tension prevents radiator and motor from overheating.
10. CHECK ALL LIGHTS . . . ALSO WINDSHIELD WIPER . . . Important for all-around driving safety.
11. GENERAL CHECK-UP OF TIRES . . . Check for leaks; inflate to proper pressure.
★ ★ ★
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. . . a combination of
"GET-READY-FOR-SUMMER"
services
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OIL IS AMMUNITION—USE IT WISELY

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 184,660
1942 volume to date 34,061,294
1941 volume to date 39,689,899

Stock Market Trend Mixed; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Prices were mixed in the stock market today with a handful of leaders adding narrowly to Saturday's gains, which represented the first improvement in the averages since April 6.

Buying activities were marked by much caution in spite of boardroom opinion that the steady decline for the last several months warranted hopes for a technical rally.

The irregular swing persisted throughout a quiet session and near the close fractional minus and plus signs were about evenly distributed. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 250,000 shares.

The market apparently could get no more leverage for general recovery out of the Tokyo descriptions of air raids on Japan. These reports were an important factor in the Saturday upturn. There was a tendency in speculative quarters to put off new commitments pending the disclosure by President Roosevelt of the administration's plans for dealing with inflation. This was expected within the next week or 10 days.

Among stocks showing modest rising power most of the time were American Telephone, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, Yellow Truck, American Smelting, International Nickel and Phelps Dodge. Steels and motors moved up near the end. Several of the farm equipment shares were soft with caterpillar down around a point. Rails shaded from slightly lower to a bit higher.

Rail Bonds Rise

Some lower priced rail issues advanced fractions to around a point in the bond market today, demand for them persisting toward the close.

A few slight losses were posted for the higher priced rails, but volume in them was relatively light.

U. S. Treasuries, steady at the opening, eased toward the last as traders considered probable Treasury financing operations and the tax outlook. Over-the-counter prices slipped as much as 1/8 of a point in the longer-term governments.

Peru 6s of '60 attracted buyers in the foreign bond list. Australian, Colombian, and Argentine securities also rose slightly.

The domestic rails which showed firmness included Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Frisco 4½s of '78, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77 and "G" 5s of '78, Lehigh Valley stamped 4s and Texas & Pacific "D" 5s of '80.

Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles were down a shade, as were Erie 4½s of 2015.

International Hydro Electric 6s tended higher among utilities.

Higher Cigarette Taxes Seen Hitting The Tobacco Grower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has been told that sharp increases in cigarette taxes recommended by the Treasury would seriously affect consumption and the status of the tobacco grower.

S. Clay Williams, chairman of the board of Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., said there was a definite relationship between price and consumption, testifying that the marketings of cigarettes dropped from 120,000,000,000 in 1930 to 106,000,000,000 in 1932, when there was considerably less purchasing power.

Increased taxes, he said, might cause manufacturers of standard brands of cigarettes to shift to production of so-called economy brands. Government statistics show that the cost of the tobacco leaf used in the cheaper brands is less than half of the standard makes, Mr. Williams added.

As part of a $7,610,000,000 tax program, Secretary Henry Morgenthau has recommended that the present tax of $3.25 a thousand be increased to $3.50 on 10-cent brands and $4 on 15-cent brands.

Wheat Hits Lowest Levels Since Nov.

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Wheat prices fell a cent a bushel today to lows unequaled here since last November.

The fresh retreat, wiping out Saturday's modest rally, was blamed largely on favorable crop progress, reports of further rains in the southwest, failure of flour business to expand and indications that President Roosevelt may soon send a message to Congress regarding anti-inflation legislation.

New Chevrolet War Plant Construction Authorized

DETROIT (AP)—M. E. Coyle, President of the Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors Corp., said the Government has authorized construction of a new plant which will increase by millions of pounds monthly the output of aluminum drop forgings needed in aircraft production.

Location of the plant was not disclosed. Mr. Coyle said it would adjoin another Chevrolet war production unit.

Corn Products Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Corn Products Refining Co. reported for the March quarter net profit of $2,151,644, equal to 68 cents a common share, compared with $2,496,983, or 81 cents a share, in the like quarter a year ago.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	39½	39¼	39½	Apr13
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¾	Adams Exp .60g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr14
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr15
38⅛	30⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	5	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	10	2	1⅞	2	Apr18
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
5⅜	3½	Alleg pf xw	7	3¾	3½	3½	Apr18
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7	10¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr17
223¼	173¼	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	2	181¼	181½	181¼	+ ½
5⅛	3¾	Allen Indust (1)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr14
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	125½	125	125½	+ ½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr14
14¼	12¼	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr18
6⅛	4½	Allied Strs (.15e)	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
81	67	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Apr18
30⅛	23½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	1	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	Apr17
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Apr14
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr16
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
33	25	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	6	25⅜	25	25	Apr18
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	9	59	58⅛	58⅜	− ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	159¾	160	
33	25	Am Car & Fdy	1	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	70	69¾	70	Apr11
20½	16⅛	Am Ch & C (½e)	4	16½	16¼	16¼	Apr17
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
85	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	70	70	70	Apr16
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr16
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr17
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
⅞	⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	19	Am Export L ½e	2	19¼	19	19¼	
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18	18	18	− ¾
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	5	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅜
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	26½	26½	26½	
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35¼	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	7	35	35	35	
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	7	38	37½	38	+ ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	3	29	29	29	Apr17
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	13	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	6	6	6	6	Apr17
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	2	7½	7½	7½	
89½	76	Am Loco pf 13⅓k	1	76	76	76	
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	7	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr17
23¾	17	Am Metal (¼e)	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	− ⅛
½	½	Am Power & Lt	5	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅝	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	12⅜	12¾	12¾	− ¼
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	29	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	10	Am Roll Mill ¼e	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr14
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
43	37¾	Am Smelt (½e)	8	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ¾
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	135⅞	135⅛	135⅛	− ⅛
34¼	29¾	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Apr18
20⅞	16½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	10	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr18
8½	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	Apr18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17¼	17	17	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	91⅝	89⅞	89⅞	Apr18
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	Apr17
134¾	113⅞	Am Tel & Tel(9)	17	114½	113¼	114¼	+ ¾
49¾	35	Am Tob (1e)	6	34¾	34¼	34¼	− ¾
50¾	35	Am Tob B (1e)	4	35½	34⅞	35½	+ ½
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	123½	123½	123½	+ ½
5	4	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅝	3⅞	4	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	7	23	23	23	+ ⅜
116½	110	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	110	110	110	Apr18
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
70¼	45	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	6	59¾	58¾	59	Apr17
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr18
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr15
28⅝	24¼	Anaconda (½e)	23	24¾	24¼	24⅜	− ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr18
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr17
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr18
35	29	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Apr18
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr17
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	5	3⅞	3	3	
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	55	55	55	Apr18
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	53	53	53	−13
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	5	22½	22½	22½	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	Apr16
6¾	4⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	Apr17
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	+1
63	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	11	35	34¼	35	+ ⅜
70	60⅛	Atch T&SF pf 5	9	66	65	65½	
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	4	37	36¼	37	+ ¾
23½	17½	Atl Refining (1)	4	17¾	17⅜	17¾	− ¼
109¾	102½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	Apr16
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	17	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	47½	47	47½	
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
9¼	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr17
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
		B					
14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	9	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3	2⅞	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	7	4½	4½	4½	
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	Apr17
111⅛	83⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	83¼	83⅛	83⅜	
181⅜	147⅜	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr17
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Apr18
104⅛	103	Beft pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	71	Beech-Nut (4a)	4	74⅛	71	71	Apr17
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr18
16½	14⅜	Bell Airc (2g)	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ½
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (2e)	11	34	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
14	11	Benef Ind (.40e)	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr14
24¼	18¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr17
66⅜	56	Beth Steel (1½e)	6	56	55⅞	56	+ ⅜
121	114⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	113½	113½	113½	−1⅜
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr18
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
7⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14½	12¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr14
21¼	15¾	Boeing Airplane	11	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ¼
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27	27	27	− ¼
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Apr17
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.60e)	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	5	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
9¼	7¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	13	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	31½	31½	31½	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
9¾	7½	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	4	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	− ⅛
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	Apr13
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10	10	10	
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	2⅜	Budd Mfg	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅝	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	4	6½	6½	6½	
15¾	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	3	19¾	19¼	19¾	− ¾
26	20½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	21½	21½	21½	Apr17
19¾	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16½	16½	16½	
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	+ ½
7⅞	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
3½	2⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr17
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20⅜	19⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
3⅞	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr18
8¼	6½	Byers (A M) Co	1	7	7	7	Apr18
12¼	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Apr17
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr17
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	2	14	14	14	
12½	9⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	30⅛	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30½	30⅛	30⅛	Apr17
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27¾	24	Carpenter S ½e	2	24¼	24	24	Apr14
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	
69	54¾	Case (J I) (7g)	1	57	57	57	
42	32	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	31⅝	31	31⅝	− ⅜
21¼	15½	Celanese (½e)	5	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	6½	6½	6½	Apr18
23⅝	16¼	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr15
18	14⅞	Cent Violeta 1g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	2	2	2	Apr17
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17	17	17	Apr16
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	M'r 30
7½	5¾	Checker Cab	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr11
26¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	28⅝	28½	28⅝	− ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	Apr17
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr15
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	¼	¼	+ ⅛
5	3½	Chi Great West	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
39¾	38	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	37	37	37	+1
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr17
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr15
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+ ¼
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	Apr16
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	23	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+ ½
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	Apr18
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	4	32	32	32	Apr16
29	23⅝	Clev Gr Br(¾e)	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Apr17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	3	33½	33½	33½	− ½
30½	26⅛	Cluett Peab ¾e	3	26¼	25¾	26¼	
79½	56⅛	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	62½	62	62	−1
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	Apr14
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (⅝)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12	12	12	− ⅛
18½	14¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr15
13⅝	8½	Colum Br A .30e	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr18
13½	8⅞	Colum Br B .30e	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13¼	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	2	13⅛	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	32¾	32⅜	32½	+ ¼
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr18
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	+1¾
72	57	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	61	61	Apr17
18⅞	16½	Comi Credit (3)	17	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ½
100	91⅜	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	12	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	Apr14
9¾	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	25½	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	26	26	26	+ ½
23¾	17½	Com Edis (1.80)	2	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16½	12⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	22	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	Apr17
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	25	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(11½g)	2	10	10	10	
7⅜	5¼	Cons Cop (3⅛g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	6	11⅜	11½	11½	− ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	81¾	81¾	81¾	+1⅝
⅝	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¾k	2	7	7	7	Apr17
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	35	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (⅜)	18	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr16
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr16
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	3	26	26	26	Apr17
96¼	83¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	Apr18
13½	12	Container (½e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr18
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
103½	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	Apr18
27¼	22	Cont Can (½e)	5	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	− ⅜
8¾	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
42	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
33¾	31⅛	Cont Motors .10e	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
24	17½	Cont Oil Del ¼e	6	18	18	18	
19⅞	17⅜	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr16
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	− ¼
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	43	43	43	
33⅜	27⅛	Coty Inc (½g)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	3	11½	11¼	11½	+1
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14	14	14	Apr17
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr14
19½	16⅛	Crown C&S ¼e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr18
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
117⅜	101½	Crown ZeE(½e)	2	101½	101½	101½	
38	27	Crucible Stl (1g)	2	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	70	69	70	Apr17
9	6	Cuban-Am Sug	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	77	77	77	Apr17
13¼	9½	Cudahy Pack	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr17
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Economists Urge Repeal Of Silver Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—A call on Congress to repeal the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, and the Domestic Silver Purchase Act of July 6, 1939, was made by 65 nationally known members of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy here today. They charge that both measures interfere with war production, disturb the silver markets of the world and make for inflationary tendencies.

"The 1934 Act has never been sound in principle or practice, the common arguments for it were neither valid nor admirable, and its results have in the main been harmful to both the United States and certain foreign countries," the appeal declares.

"The 1939 Act has been an indefensible subsidy to the domestic producers of silver and has forced the Treasury to pay approximately twice the world-market price for this domestic silver, with the consequence that the Treasury has greatly overvalued the silver which it holds.

Markets Disturbed

"Both acts have disturbed the silver markets of the world, have drained silver from industry and other countries' treasuries to our Treasury vaults, and have been important factors in the expansion of our money supply at a time when such expansion has been unnecessary and undesirable."

Among the signers of the appeal were James Washington Bell, of Northwestern University; Neil Carothers, of Lehigh University; Harry D. Gideonse, of Brooklyn College; Walter E. Spahr and Lewis H. Haney, of New York University; Edwin W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University; Margaret G. Myers, of Vassar College; Leland Rex Robinson, of New York; Oliver M. W. Sprague, of Harvard University, and Max Winkler, of the College of the City of New York.

The Economists' National Committee opposed enactment of the Silver Purchase Acts when they were introduced and has in the intervening years repeatedly urged their revocation.

Both Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, also have recommended repeal of the laws in order that silver be freed for utilization in the war effort.

Under the acts the Treasury has piled up a stock of more than 3,300,000,000 ounces of silver. Although it has ceased lately to buy up foreign silver, it is compelled to continue to add to its stocks by buying domestic production at 71.11 cents an ounce against a market price of 35 cents an ounce and is not permitted to sell any of its holdings at less than $1.29 an ounce, the statutory price.

Meanwhile, the shortage of copper and tin in war industries has created a wider demand for silver. This year industrial consumption of the white metal may reach a record of 120,000,000 ounces, or 50 per cent above last year, and three times the consumption of 1940, it was learned here.

Silver Price High

Therefore, while industry is demanding increasing quantities of silver and while more silver is being mined, the Treasury is not permitted to supply the demand at reasonable prices, but must, instead, reduce the supply by buying domestically-produced silver at twice its value.

For these reasons industrial leaders engaged in production of war supplies have joined in the demand for repeal of the acts.

The only alternative seen to the repeal, and one which is not so highly favored in economic and industrial quarters here, was that brought forward by Mr. Morgenthau under which the Treasury would "lend-lease" to war industries a portion of its holdings, amounting to 1,360,000,999 ounces of "free" silver—in other words, silver not pledged for monetary purposes. Senators from the silver-producing states have opposed this move.

Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, announced on April 7, a partial application of the alternative plan, whereby a loan of 40,000 tons of silver would be made by the Treasury to industry for manufacture of busbars for use in electrolytic process plants. The use of silver in this way would release a corresponding amount of copper for other essential war purposes, Mr. Nelson said.

Silver is also used in making ships, airplanes, tanks, trucks, guns, shells, bombs and torpedoes in alloys for various work including electrical contacts and in pure form for airplane bearings, photographic film, surgical materials and pharmaceutical products.

Philco Head Says Concern Is Earning Its Dividend

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—President James T. Buckley told stockholders of the Philco Corporation that while no definite statement could be made at this time about company earnings "it is reasonable to assume that earnings . . . covered the dividend of 25 cents a share of common stock paid on March 12."

Directors whose terms had expired were re-elected and the following new ones named:

William Balderston, Raymond A. Boyce, Harold W. Butler, James H. Carmine, David Grimes, W. Paul Jones, William Fulton Kurtz, Frank H. McCill and William R. Wilson.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s 46-44	104.30	104.30	104.30
4 2s 50-48 Mch	101.27	101.27	101.27
10 2s 51-49	101.5	101.5	101.5
20 2¼s 55-52	101.13	101.13	101.13
21 2½s 72-67	101.3	101.1	101.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 AbitibiP&P5s53	50½	50½	50½
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 AmIGChem5½s49	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 AmT&T 3¼s 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
13 AmT&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
8 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105½	105½
2 A T & S F 4s 95	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 At & Sr aj 4s 95 st	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	80¾	81
6 A C Line cit 4s 52	68	67¾	67¾
7 A C Line 4½s 64	63¼	63	63
25 A C Line 5s 45	99	98¾	98¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
28 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60½	60	60
25 B&O 95 st A	30¾	30	30⅜
9 B & O 95 st C	35½	34¾	35⅛
15 B & O 2000st D	30¼	30	30¼
92 B&O cv 60 st	25⅜	24⅞	25
4 B&O S W 50 st	41¾	41½	41½
5 Bank & Aroo cn 4s 51	56	56	56
2 Bang & A cv 4s 51 st	56	56	56
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
28 Boston & Me 4½s 70	39¾	39¼	39¾
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108¼	108¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	93	93	93
1 Buf R & P 57 st	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1 Bush Ter cn 4s 55	60¾	60¾	60¾
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Can Pac 5s 54	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	83½	83½	83½
30 Can Pac 4s perp	68¾	68½	68½
2 Cent Ga 5s 59	6	6	6
16 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17¼	17¼	17¼
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56	56¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
9 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	94	93½	94
9 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19	19	19
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17	17	17
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16½	16½	16½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	87	87
18 C&Alton 3½s 2000	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
99 Chi&Alton 3s 49	20¾	20½	20¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	77	77
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93	93	93
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26	26	26
1 Chi Ind & Lou 5½s 2038	39½	39	39
73 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
12 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	49½	49⅜	49⅜
9 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	49⅜	48⅞	49⅜
10 CM&SP 4½s 89	48	48	48
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¼	21	21
8 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33	33	33
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	2
5 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20½	20½	20½
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	20½	20½	20½
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	32½	32¼	32½
20 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3	2⅞	3
40 CRI&P 4½s 88	25	24¾	25
22 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
5 Ch&W Ind 4¾s 62	99	99	99
4 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
12 CCC&St L 4½s 77	49	49	49
11 CCC&St L gen 4s 93	71½	71½	71½
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Col F & I 5s 70	80¾	80½	80½
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87	87	87
5 Con Eris 3½s 48	105	105	105
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	203¾
20 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	32½	32¼	32½
1 Con Rys 4s 56	31½	31½	31½
1 Consol n Coal 5s 60	89½	89½	89½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
8 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Crucible2Stl 3¼s 55	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
5 Del & Hud 4½s 43	57½	57¼	57¼
2 D & R G 4½s 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
41 D & R G 4s 36	17	16⅜	17
5 D & R G West 5s 78	17½	17½	17½
5 Det & Mack 2d 4s 95	20	20	20
5 Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110⅛
11 Det Ed 3s 70	104	103¾	104
3 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	24	24	24
20 Erie 4½s 2015	47¼	46¾	46¾
1 Erie 4s 96	92¼	92	92¼
16 Fla E Cst 5s 74	11	10⅞	10⅞
11 Fonda J&G 4s82 ftd	3¾	3½	3½
4 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	3	3	3
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5s 49	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	86	85¾	85¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85¾	85¾	85¾
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97⅜	97½	97⅜
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52½	52¼	52½
16 Hudson Coal 5s62A	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	45¼	46
69 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13½	12¾	13½
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	53¾	53⅜	53½
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	48¼	48¼	48¼
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
1 Ill CenStL 3½s 51	52	52	52
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s51	62½	62½	62½
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50½	50¼	50½
17 IC&CSL&NO. 4½s 63	46½	46¼	46½
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18¾	18¼	18¾
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29	28¾	29
9 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
27 Int TT 4½s 52	50	49½	49½
8 Int T&T 5s 55	52¼	51½	52¼
2xin KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45⅜	45	45
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76	75⅛	75¾
1 Leh &NY 4s 45	76	76	76
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49½	49½	49½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
27 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	43½	43	43¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36	35⅞	36
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¼	84	84
1 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lou&N N 1st 4s 2003	88	88	88
6 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Louis & 3¾s 2003	83	83	83
5 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 M&St L 4s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12	12	12
13 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅛	12	12⅛
38 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39⅛	39	39⅛
38 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20½	20	20⅛
20 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	34¾	34	34⅝
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞
32 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
21 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
22 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30¼	30	30
116 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30⅝	29½	30⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
26 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30¾	30	30¾
23 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30¾	29⅝	30¾
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¾	29¾	30¾
11 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	51	51	51
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38	37⅞	38
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝
1 Morris ST&PW 5½s 68	108	108	108
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 New Engf T&T 5s 52	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
4 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	78¾	78¾	78¾
20 N Y Cent 4s 2013 52	70	70	70
2 O Tex&M 5½s 54	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	39	39	39
6 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	47	47	47
15 NO Tex&M 5s 56 C	47	46¾	47
40 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	45½	44⅞	45⅛
5 NY&Greenwdl 5s 48	76	76	76
7 NY&Q Ns E&P 3½s 65	110	110	110
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54	53½	53½
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¼	48⅝	48¾
2 NYC 4s 98	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	49½	49½	49½
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 reg	49½	49½	49½
3 NYCh&StL 5½s 74 A	80⅝	80	80
17 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	66¾	66½	66¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	57	57	57
5 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	103⅛	103½	103⅛
82 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¼	39¾	41
19 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	54	53	54
34 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39	38	39
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	34	34	34
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	33	34	33½
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅝	33¼	33⅝
8 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32	32	32
46 NY O&W rfg4s 92	6¾	6½	6¾
17 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32¼	32	32
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	90	90	90
1 NY W&Bost4½s46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23¼	23¼	23⅛
4 Nor Am Co 3¼s 54	101½	101½	101½
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	67¼	67½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53⅜	53⅜
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109	109	109
11 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	95	94½	95
2 Pac Gas&El3¼s 70	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Pac G&E 4s 64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Parmalee T 6s 44	46	46	46
3 Pen Co 4s 63	101¾	101½	101½
14 Pen Ok&Det 4½s 77	102	102	102
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102½	102	102½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89½	89	89
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	98¾	98	98
1 Pen RR 4½s 84E	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90⅝	90½	90½
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	84½	84½	84½
1 Phil Bald&Wash 5s 74	118½	118½	118½
3 PhilBald&W 4½s 81D	93½	93	93
3 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27½	27½	27½
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	60½	60½	60½
10 Port Gen El 4½s 60	83½	83½	83¾
12 Readg 4½s 97A	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75	75	75
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102½	102½	102½
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	103	103	103
16 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	48	48	48
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	20¾	20¼	20¾
9 St LSF 5s 50B	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 St LSF 5s B50 ct	16½	16½	16½
60 St LSF 4½s 78	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
19 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	16¼	16	16⅛
33 St LSF 4s 50 A	16	15⅝	16
11 St LSW rfg 5s 90	25½	25½	25½
4 St LSW 1st 4s 89	79¼	79¼	79¼
19 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Sea AL aj 5s 49	15¼	15¼	15¼
28ea AL 4s 50 unst	15	15	15
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
30 Simmons cv 4s 52	101	100⅞	100⅞
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 So Cal Pow 6s 47	105½	105¼	105½
21 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54	54	54
11 Sou Pac 4½s 81	8⅛3	83¼	83¼
20 So Pac 4½s 69	83½	83⅜	83⅜
10 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69½	69¼	69½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 So Pac clt 4s 49	63⅛	63	63⅛
3 So Pac 3¾s 46	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
9 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85½	85½	85½
1 South Ry 6½ s56	90	90	90
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	85½	85½	85½
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	66½	66½	66½
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	109½	109½
5 Stand OilNJ 2¾s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
20 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67	67	67
7 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66½	66½	66½
25 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67	67	67
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	13½	12⅞	13½
24 T St L & W 4s 50	86	86	86
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	98½	98½	98½
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	98½	98½	98½
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Unit Drug 5s 53	92½	92¼	92½
7 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	94⅞	94¼	94⅞
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	95	94½	95
3 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	24	24	24
1 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	35½	35½	35½
17 Warren Bros 6s 41	101	100⅞	101
6 West Shore 4s 2361	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
13 Westn Md 4s 52	90	90	90
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27⅝	27½	27⅝
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Western Un 5s 51	85¼	85¼	85¼
6 Western Un 5s 60	81	81	81
2 Western Un 5½s 50	82¼	82	82
3 West Elec&Mfg 2¼s 51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Wh & L E 4s 49	112¼	112¼	112¼
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92⅜	92¼	92¼
7 Wis Cen 4s 49	44½	44½	44½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102	102

Foreign Bonds

5 Antioquia 7s 45 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67¾	67¾	67¾
16 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67¾	67½	67¾
9 Australia 5s 55	57	57	57
7 Australia 5s 57	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Australia 4½s 56	53½	53½	53½
6 Brazil 8s 41	31⅛	31	31⅛
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	27¾	27¾	27⅝
15 Brazil 6½s 27-57	27¾	27⅜	27⅝
1 Chile 6s ext asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
31 Colomb 3s 70	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 Cuba 5½s 45	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
20 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
10 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	60	60	60
1 Peru 7s 59	11	10⅞	11
69 Peru 1st 6s 60	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
19 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
1 Porto Aleg 8s 61	14	14	14
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12¼	12½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	64	64	64
5 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	39	39	39

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 3,098,600; previous day, 2,687,900; week ago, 6,692,900; year ago, 4,651,700; two years ago, 4,907,750; Jan. 1 to date, 752,003,850; year ago, 710,266,325; two years ago, 531,118,800.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.72	1.88
Amerex Holding	11.875	13.375
American Business Shares	2.27	2.49
Axe Houghton Fund	8.84	9.50
Boston Fund	10.64	11.44
Broad St Investing	16.24	17.56
Bullock Fund	9.71	10.65
Canadian Investment Fund	2.20	2.80
Century Shares Trust	20.17	21.69
Christiana Securities Co	1775.00	1915.00
Commonwealth Corp	10.09	11.04
Consolidated Investment Tr	25.00	27.75
Dividend Shares	.83	.92
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.41	15.31
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.29	8.81
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.25	15.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	11.99	12.90
Fund Investors Inc	12.74	13.96
General Capital	22.02	23.68
General Investors Trust	3.50	3.78
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.34	12.19
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.58	.64
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.90	.99
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.04	S-1	18.94
B-2	23.19	S-2	10.05
B-3	16.06	S-3	7.48
B-4	8.06	S-4	2.56
K-1	12.145	K-2	11.82

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	65.50	65.50	
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	26.60	26.60	
Maryland Fund	2.75	3.40	
Mass Invest Tr	13.85	14.89	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.53	7.02	
Mutual Invest	6.77		
Nation Wide Voting	.81	.91	
New England Fund	9.00	9.71	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.875	13.50	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.26	.31	
Putnam Fund	10.08	10.78	
Quarterly Income Shares	3.80	4.65	
Railway & Light Sec	3.50	8.125	
Railway & Light Sec pf	91.00		
Repub Invest Fund	2.35	2.65	
Spencer Trask Fund	10.21	10.86	
Stand Util Inc	.08	.10	
State Street Invest	50.36	54.64	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32		
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.56	.63	
Wellington Fund	11.51	12.72	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	1.84	
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.07	
Diversified Tr C	2.47	
Diversified Tr D	3.55	4.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.45	2.90
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.12	3.85
Nation Wide Sec	2.21	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.25	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.43	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.69	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.66	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.29	
Super of Am Tr AA	1.56	
US Electric Lt & Pow "A"	9.375	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	.94	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.125	9.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	104	108
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	44⅜	46⅜
Aetna Life (1.20a)	22⅞	24⅜
American Equitable (1)	14¾	16¼
American Insurance Newk (1½a)	11⅜	12⅝
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	38	40
American Reserve	9½	10½
American Surety (2b)	42½	45½
Automobile (1a)	31½	33½
Baltimore American (.20a)	5¼	6¼
Boston (6a)	507	527
Camden Fire (1)	17⅛	18⅛
Carolina (1.30a)	22¼	24⅞
City of New York (1.20)	18½	19⅝
Connecticut General Life (1)	22½	24½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	28	30
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	107	112
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8¾	9¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	22⅝	23⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	34¼	36⅛
Georgia Home (1a)	7¼	8
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅛	8⅜
Glens Falls (1.40)	34⅜	36⅜
Globe & Rutgers	7⅝	9⅛
Great American Insurance (1a)	21⅞	23⅜
Hanover (1.20)	19⅜	20⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	73¼	76⅛
Home Fire Sec	1¼	1⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	24½	25¾
Homestead (1)	14⅜	15⅞
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅞	7⅞
Lincoln Fire	2¼	3¼
Marland Casualty	1⅞	2¾
Massachusetts Bond (36)	48½	51½
National Fire (2)	45¾	47½
National Liberty (.20a)	5½	6½
New Amsterdam Casualty(47½e)	16⅝	17⅞
New Hampshire (1.60)	38⅞	40⅞
New York Fire (.80)	11⅜	12⅜
North River (1)	18½	20⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅝	5⅜
Phoen

Prices Rising Too Fast, Control Needed Now, Says Taft

Priority Suit Filed Against Steel Firms

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle announced today that the Justice Department had filed suit in Federal District Court at Wilmington, Del., and Pittsburgh, Pa., seeking to enjoin the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation from violating priorities fixed by the War Production Board.

The suit, involving more than one third of the total steel production of the nation, was the first to be instituted under the War Production Board's priorities program.

WPB Urged Action

The department's action was taken on recommendation of WPB General Counsel John Lord O'Brian.

Injunctions were sought to enjoin the two companies from "accepting, holding, using, producing, manufacturing, distributing, delivering or dealing with or in" iron, steel, or iron and steel alloy products, or filling, accepting or delivering orders for these products "otherwise than in accordance with" WPB orders.

The suits further would command the two companies to comply with all WPB regulations and orders.

The suits charged that unless the steel companies were "enjoined, their continued failure to comply with such regulations and orders will make impossible effective and orderly administration of the WPB program to the detriment of maximum efficiency in the prosecution of the war."

In asking the Justice Department to seek injunctions against the Carnegie-Illinois and the Jones and Laughlin steel corporations, the War Production Board accused them of "repeated, deliberate violations" of priorities regulations from May 31, 1941, until the present.

At a press conference last March 6, it was recalled, William H. Harrison, WPB production director, disclosed that President Roosevelt's "blueprint for victory" shipbuilding program was about 10 vessels behind in February because of "the steel that wasn't available in September, October, and November."

Unauthorized Deliveries

Officials said the most serious violations charged to the two companies occurred during the latter part of 1941. In bills of complaint turned over to the Justice Department, WPB accused them of unauthorized deliveries of steel plate, which is subject to stringent priority control and earmarked exclusively for military use.

"The violations resulted in diversion by the two firms to their private customers of large quantities of critically needed iron and steel at the expense of the needs of the armed forces and the Maritime Commission," WPB charged.

The complaint against Jones and Laughlin said the company continually refused to comply with OPM and WPB orders, "in its own and its favored customers' interests, without regard for military necessity or essential civilian requirements."

The company's president, H. E. Lewis, said at Pittsburgh he was surprised at the board's statement. Most of the firm's shipments in March and April, he said, represented "the requirements of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and lease-lend customers."

"Nothing is being left undone by our employees and management," he added, "to do our utmost in the present crisis and we are and have been breaking records repeatedly in our all-out war effort."

Deliveries Postponed

Carnegie-Illinois, largest steel producer in the United States, was accused of postponing production on deliveries ordered by OPM and WPB in favor of civilian customers not entitled to preferential treatment. In addition, WPB said the company established production and delivery schedules which for the Government priority ratings assigned to orders for military and essential civilian needs."

Unless Carnegie-Illinois violations are stopped, WPB declared, "its competitors will feel themselves compelled by economic necessity also to refuse to comply with WPB regulations, and as a result, the declared policy of Congress would be defeated."

Howe Sound Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Howe Sound Co. reported March quarter profit of $465,513, equal to 99 cents a capital share, compared with $300,480, or 63 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1941.

A STOCK GROUP IN EXCELLENT POSITION

After combing over the whole list of common stocks listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, our editors have selected 8 issues whose war position is better than average and whose 1942 net earnings, even after a fairly drastic tax rate, will be good. All of these stocks afford quite generous yields and all are in very strong financial condition. You will find this valuable selection of 8 stocks in April 22 FINANCIAL WORLD. Read in same issue: "The No. 1 War Industry", "New Outlook for Tire Companies", "An Unusual Arms Beneficiary" and "Where Do Commonwealth & Southern Stockholders Stand Now?"

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The FINANCIAL WORLD
America's Pioneer Investment Weekly
21 CM West Street New York, N. Y.

Rail Oil Shipments Set New Record

By the Associated Press

Washington

Rail movement of petroleum to the East set a new record of 586,350 barrels daily in the week ended April 11, supplying close to half the seaboard's daily oil requirement of 1,500,000 barrels, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes reported.

Approximately 43,500 rail tank cars were used in the unprecedented haul.

Pressed into service to fill the breach caused by war diversions and sinkings of tanker ships which normally supply the East, the railroads last week handled the load equivalent of approximately 115 ocean tankers.

The haul was 11.5 per cent over the seven-day period ended April 4, when the previous rail record, a daily movement of 525,697 barrels, was set.

NAM Would Welcome Closed Shop 'If It Meant Victory'

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said it would welcome the closed shop if that would mean victory but "if it won't, then in victory's name, let's forget it for the duration."

"Let Congress freeze the status quo until we've won the war!" The association declared in a statement which it called a reply to "Philip Murray's (CIO president) statement to the Senate committee on labor that restriction of wartime extensions of the closed shop would imperial war production."

"An American worker has a right to join a union if he wants to," the NAM statement continued, "and an equal right either not to join or to quit if he decides the union isn't worth while.

"Employers have no right to destroy American freedom by compelling workers to join or stay in a union if they choose not to do so.

"The War Labor Board says its policy follows democratic principles. Is it democratic to compel a worker to stay in a union or lose his job?"

The NAM referred in its statement to recent "maintenance of union membership" decisions by the National War Labor Board.

Asserting managements did not seek to nullify any existing organizational gains for labor, the statement added:

"Nor should labor heads use this crisis for selfish advantage—to gain the closed shop or some other end they could not reach in a country at peace.

"Forcing any of the nation's workers, either among the 10,000,000 union members or 33,000,000 independent workers, into joining a union or staying in—by means of the closed shop or any of its variants as a condition of employment—is dictatorship."

Brass Mills Agree To Reduce Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thirteen companies, manufacturing more than 95 per cent of the brass materials used for small arms ammunition, have agreed to reduce prices on their products one cent a pound, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced.

Declaring that the reduction was only "a preliminary and partial step in dealing with this whole question" of brass mill profits, the administrator said the voluntary agreement would result in substantial savings to the Government which would increase steadily as production expanded.

All deliveries on and after April 20 of cartridge case cups, bullet jacket cups, and sheet metal produced by these companies will be affected.

WPB Stops Production Of Obsolete Radio Tubes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Radio tube manufacturers have been ordered by the War Production Board to discontinue within seven days civilian output of 349 of the 710 types of radio tubes now on the market. The discontinued types are obsolete, duplicate and small-demand types of tubes, WPB said.

The board estimated that present stocks of the 349 types would suffice for civilian needs for at least two years, and would be added to rejects from military production of the same types.

It was estimated that 156,000 man hours and 80,000 machine hours would be released annually by the production stoppage, in addition to substantial quantities of critical materials.

Taft States Time at Hand To Fix Prices

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Asserting that food and other prices have been "rising too rapidly," Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio said today that the "time has come to fix price ceilings on all raw materials, including basic agricultural prices."

Senator Taft, who co-operated with Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Democratic congressional leaders in drafting the present wartime Price Control Act, said in an interview that "instead of fixing retail prices, controls should be applied on raw materials, because most farm products now are at levels that would permit this."

When Congress drafted the Price Control Act it wrote in provisions that would allow most basic farm products to rise before price controls could apply.

"Prices are bound to increase, but now they are going too fast," Senator Taft said. "I believe we must let things rise about 10 per cent a year under our war production plans, but they have been moving faster than that."

The Ohio Senator said failure to use present selective price controls probably had caused numerous criticisms of the Price Control Act and demands for "freezing" of all prices, including wages and salaries.

"It may be more appealing to the consumer to freeze the price of pork chops, but it will do him a lot more good in the long run to fix the price of hogs," Senator Taft said.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor asserted that war workers were facing "economic disaster" because of "failure of the Office of Price Administration to enforce effectively and vigorously price ceilings on consumer goods and to institute fair and democratic rationing."

President William Green made public a memorandum including this assertion which he said had been submitted to the Government as an outline of "basic facts in opposition to wage freezing."

It noted that the Bureau of Labor statistics estimated the cost of living had increased 12 per cent in the last 12 months, and added:

"In most war production centers the increase has been far greater. In single war industry towns the prevalent rise in the cost of living has ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, and in individual communities it has been far greater."

Value of Minerals Produced in U. S. Up 18 P. C. in 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The value of minerals produced in the United States last year was estimated by the Bureau of Mines at $6,600,000,000, an increase of 18 per cent over 1940, and the highest peak on record since 1920.

"National defense requirements, lend-lease activities, and wartime efforts of the United Nations all stimulated the peak demands for mineral products in 1941," the bureau commented.

Many minerals essential for normal needs and for war uses, such as aluminum, magnesium, zinc, iron ore, natural gasoline, petroleum and coke, were produced last year in quantities never before equaled, the bureau said.

The magnesium output more than doubled that of 1940, bauxite increased 107 per cent, and magnesium ore advanced 89 per cent. Other minerals and mineral products showing large production increases in 1941, and the percentage of increase over the preceding year, were as follows:

Aluminum 50 per cent, molybdenum 38, mercury 16, bituminous coal 11, anthracite 6, coke 13, crude petroleum 4, zinc 12, lead 9, and copper 8. Shipments of iron ore were up 23 per cent, cement 29 and high-grade clays 31. Production of crude gypsum was 20 per cent higher, lime 20 and stone 15.

The production of two precious metals declined, with gold down about 0.8 per cent and silver, about 0.4 per cent.

Number 1 Bank Robber Is Arrested by G-Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department has announced that G-men had arrested Ralph Greco, whom is described as "the Number 1" bank robbery fugitive in the United States at a "honky tonk" saloon in Long Branch, N. J.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that Mr. Greco was wanted in connection with the $76,000 robbery of messengers of the First Stroudsburg (Pa.) National Bank last, Aug. 5 and the robbery of the First National Bank of Suffield, Conn., on July 21, 1938, when three bandits got away with $11,500.

Keystone Steel & Wire

PEORIA, Ill.—For the three months ended March 31, 1942, the third quarter of the company's fiscal year, Keystone Steel & Wire Company reports net profit of $364,083 after all charges and Federal income and excess profit taxes. This was equivalent to 48 cents a share on capital stock, and compares with net of $410,137, or 54 cents a share, for the same quarter of last year. Net profit for the nine months ended March 31, 1942, was $1,130,496, or $1.49 a capital share, compared with $979,512, or $1.29 a share, for the like 1940-41 period.

Monitor Index of Business Declines Sharply in Week

A sharp decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended April 11 carried the index to 118.0 (prel.), the lowest level since last November. This compared with 121.5 for the week ended April 4 and 108.4 for the week ended April 12, last year.

Each of the three components of the index recorded substantial losses. Bank debits outside New York City showed the sharpest decline, dropping back more than seasonally for the week to the lowest point reached in five months.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings lost a good share of their recent gains during a week when shipments usually are steady. While the adjusted figure was sharply below the year's high, it held above the level of early January.

Production of electricity countered expectations for an increase on the basis of long-term growth. The week's output was smaller than for any time since last October, with the exception of certain holiday weeks when production was curtailed. The adjusted figure for this series also set a new low for this year and was lower than at any time since last November.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April *11 '42	April 4 '42	April 12 '41
Combined Index	118.0	121.5	108.4
Bk debits outside NYC	120.2	126.4	105.8
Elec power production	113.6	114.7	105.2
Misc carloadings	120.3	124.3	114.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market again declined to new lows, the lowest by some averages since 1935 and by others since 1933. The rails, too, joined by breaking their December, 1941, lows to drop to the lowest levels since June, 1940, and they were accompanied on the downside by the speculative rail bonds.

These declines were for the most part registered on the customary small volume, without even so much as the consolation of an increased trading volume which might be taken as a "selling climax." Much was made of an investment trust statement last week that this is now "the longest bear market on record." It is five years old this month on the Dow-Jones industrial averages.

Immediate cause for the decline seemed to be the elevation of Laval in France, a penalty apparently to be paid by the United States for failure to seize its feeding opportunities a year or two ago. But quarterly earnings statements, and gloomy directors' remarks at annual stockholders' meetings probably contributed. The rout of values was widespread through the leaders, with building, steel, and chemical shares heading the decline, and preferred stocks again weakening.

Transportation Problems

Official statements now begin to confirm recent unofficial guesses that arms production is mounting fast to exceed that of the Axis. But just as the country is beginning to produce the goods, snarls increase in transporting them to the battlefield, signalized last week by the AAR embargo on private shipments to export points. The rails don't want another 1917 with 200,000 cars used for storage.

Stuff is now piling up for export, not so much at New York as at other ports to which it is being diverted, for lack of ships, and vast new warehouse space is being constructed. Meantime, stories come in of poor handling of the ship situation, with ships going out improperly loaded and having to return to port, or of arriving at destination to find all available berths occupied and the ships forced to sit out in the harbor roadstead and wait their turn, and other stories of cargoes unloaded at distant ports to sit and wait for inadequate dockside handling facilities or for mechanics to unpack and assemble machinery and equipment.

One reason appears to be that the War Shipping Administration rushes cargoes to meet political pledges, with inadequate regard to the technical problems involved in the art of properly loading ships. It appears that the intricate problem of gearing production to rails, port facilities at either end of the ship voyages, and the mechanical problems of moving the goods after they cross the ocean, will stand a good deal more care and thought than has yet been given to it.

The profit-limit issue seems to have been settled in Senate-House conference with virtual acceptance of the Senate's version, i. e., the arrangement by which war contracts can later be reopened to recapture for the Government the piling accumulating economies of mass production of hitherto unit-produced armaments.

The "labor problem" appears to have had two interesting developments. On the one hand, the War Labor Board apparently is now committed to the membership maintenance clause, a clear victory for national labor officials. On the other hand, the Senate Labor Committee, long an Administration-controlled bottleneck in labor legislation, suddenly appears ready to open up and emit a bill to impose fiscal and legal responsibilities on labor unions.

Inflation Control

Commodities moved sidewise or downward. The real price news, however, is no longer in the commodity market, which recalls Burnham's guess in "The Managerial Revolution" that "commodity markets" as such would cease to be of importance. Real points of interest now are (1) whether "inflation" is to be curbed chiefly through taxation or through OPA, and (2) how far OPA will go in rationing. Temporarily at least it looks as though Congress and the Treasury will stay content to leave that alleged $15,000,000,000-odd "inflation gap" for OPA to deal with.

OPA is reported very reluctant to ration, and talk grows of the estimated $100,000,000 cost of sugar rationing, of which the cost of 500,000 booklets for merchants, 2,000,000 pamphlets for rationing authorities, and 150,000,000 cards for rationees is only a small part. However, it still looks decidedly like sugar rationing, at long last, and though apparently it looks as though in the hurry and bustle OPA will simply leave some disappearing commodities to run off into the hands of "first come, first served," it still seems likely that by the end of the year most essentials will be rationed.

Government bond men are now guessing whether there will be another open-market offering of Treasury bonds in May or a still bigger one in June. While the Treasury still insists it doesn't like forced savings, it now allows that it may come out with non-negotiable issues for institutional buyers.

The long-starved investment bankers look forward to the $100,000,000 American Tobacco loan actually materializing this week. The 225,000-share distribution of Harvester was held up first by the decline in the market, then by certain technicalities, then appeared and went "out the window," helped by 50 underwriters and over 150 dealers. Life insurance sales for March, after a thumping increase in the previous three months over a year earlier, barely held their own. Fire companies are troubled by the effect on their portfolios of the bear market.

Foundry Industry's Goal Seen 25 P. C. Above 1941

CLEVELAND, April 20 (AP)—A 25 per cent increase over last year's output is the goal of the nation's foundry industry, said Herbert S. Simpson, President of the American Foundrymen's Association, as the organization's 46th annual convention opened today.

Nearly 90 per cent of the 4,800 foundries in the country are producing castings for war purposes, Mr. Simpson estimated. About half of the output is for weapons, ammunition and other supplies, and the remainder is used in the building of machinery and equipment for war industries.

Default Rail Bond Booklet

NEW YORK—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane have published a booklet, "Reorganization Railroad Bonds," which discusses the financial and legislative outlook for American railways and presents individual analyses of 20 defaulted railroad bond issues.

U. S.-Mexican Board Values Oil Properties

WASHINGTON (AP) — A joint Mexican-American Commission, the State Department announced has valued expropriated properties of American oil companies in Mexico at $23,995,991.

This compares with claims of the oil companies that the properties, taken over by the Mexican Government in 1938, were worth $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 and a Mexican contention that they were worth no more than $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The joint commission's finding represents the efforts of the two governments to settle this long-standing dispute, but is not binding on the oil companies. There was no immediate word here as to the companies' attitude.

Plan Outlined

The Sinclair oil interests settled their claim in 1940 by a direct agreement with the Mexican Government for $8,500,00.)

Morris L. Cook, representing the United States, and Manuel J. Zebada, representing Mexico, comprised the joint commission.

They allocated the $23,995,991 among the various claimants as follows:

Standard Oil of New Jersey group, $18,391,641; Standard Oil of California group, $3,589,158; Consolidated Oil Company $630,151; Sabalo group, $897,671; Seaboard group, $487,370.

The trade reached by Mr. Cook and Mr. Zabada provides that the money shall be paid by Mexico to the United State Government. Before the money is distributed to the oil companies these companies shall deliver all documents and instruments of title to the expropriated properties to the Government of Mexico.

They also agreed that the Government of Mexico and each of the claimants shall release each other of all reciprocal claims except those of the Mexican Government against the companies for unpaid taxes and duties.

Payments Fixed

The experts recommended that the payment to be made by the Mexican Government be as follows: One third on July 1, 1942, and the balance in five equal annual installments.

The State Department released copies of an exchange of telegrams between President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho in which the two executives praised the agreement.

President Camacho said it carried with it a "definite settlement of the so-called 'petroleum question'."

He also hailed the agreement as "confirmation of the attitude of my Government in its desire to grant ample guarantees to the participation of private capital, national or foreign, in the exploitation and development of the material resources of this republic."

Replying, Mr. Roosevelt declared that Mexico and the United States "once again have given a demonstration to the world that the most difficult international problems can be satisfactorily solved when approached with good will and in a spirit of fair play."

Canadian Cattle Exports to U. S. Soar

OTTAWA — Canadian cattle shipments to the United States to April 16 were almost double those in the same period last year, the Agriculture Department reported.

Because of limited marketings of beef cattle on some markets recently and the consequent danger of a beef shortage, the prospect has been seen by Ottawa sources that control of beef cattle exports will shortly be imposed by the Dominion Government.

Under quota arrangements with the United States, Canada is able to ship more than 190,000 head of beef cattle annually with duty preferences.

The Agriculture Department's livestock review showed 67,756 beef cattle have been sent to the United States since the start of the year compared with 28,303 in the same period of 1941.

New York Port Authority Financial Status Analyzed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a new booklet reviewing the financial position of the Port of New York Authority, the investment banking firm of R. W. Pressprich & Co. sees the Authority in good position to withstand the effect of wartime restrictions on automobile traffic.

"When considering the possible effect of war restrictions upon the future movement of passenger cars it is well to observe that, if other revenues are maintained, the Authority could lose approximately 58 per cent of its 1941 revenue from passenger cars and yet in 1942 cover anticipated operating expenses, interest on funded debt and net sinking fund requirements," says the study.

"As the interest and sinking fund requirements vary for some later years, the losses in current revenue which can be sustained in any one year differ somewhat. The Authority, however, has certain reserve funds which could be used in case of necessity, and these are not taken into consideration in the calculations."

Lehigh Valley Coal Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. had net income of $421,708, equal to 21 cents a common share in the March quarter, against $525,187, or 29 cents a share in the first period a year ago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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MAINE

AUGUSTA

J. S. WADLEIGH

American Fuel and Range Oils

294 State Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

BERRY'S

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rinz Co.

Women's Smart Fashions

Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves

43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company

Complete House Furnishers

OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"

84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S

"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"

Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes

18 Broad Street Dial 8198

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.

Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants

48 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL

Air-Conditioned, Always Cool

DELICIOUS LUNCHES

Modern Soda Fountain

177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

Wearing Apparel

"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"

WARD'S WARD BROS

72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.

190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

When May We Call for Your Furs?

A phone call will bring our driver to your door—and insure the storage of one of your most prized possessions in our modern cold air vault.

Store Now— Pay Next Fall—
2-4681

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER

-always of excellence in design and quality

Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

J. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.

New Costume Jewelry for Your Spring Attire

Call and see them The Newest Creations

J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

WALTER ENEMARK CO.

Painters and Decorators

984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET

GROCERY, FRUITS and FRUITS

Free Delivery Service

89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3511

MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'

New England Coke Fuel Oils

Household Fuel Corp.

51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY

Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance

9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Style and Quality in Home Furnishings

Modern or period furniture designed to meet dictates of discernment and *good taste.*

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.

12 South Main Street Tel. 113

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE

is our business

May We Serve You?

88 NO. MAIN ST TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN

$5 to $6.50

TONKIN & FRASER

79 North Main Street

Costume Jewelry

Wear one on your lapel!

A grand collection of Spring sparklers!

HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG *INSURANCE*

of All Kinds

2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

CAPITAL GARAGE

180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215

Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DOVER

JIM'S SERVICE STATION

624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.

GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE

Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Order Your Groceries and Meats from

THE PEOPLES MARKET

487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTER
at
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY

432 Central Avenue Tel. 280

Webb's Groceries

158 Washington Street Tel. 73

GROCERIES, MEATS AND PROVISIONS

WE DELIVER

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room

Delicious FOOD
COURTEOUS SERVICE
TOURISTS WELCOME

Merrill Building Tel. 616

MANCHESTER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone 1261

Flowers for All Occasions

Stache Florist

688 SECOND STREET

Serviceable and Appropriate Gifts for Graduation or Service Men at

Your Dependable Jeweler

Geo. E. Pearson Co.

926 ELM STREET

DON'T PUT IT OFF
SUMMERIZE YOUR CAR NOW!

It will add much wear if given prompt and proper care

JENNEY

JENNEY SERVICE STA.

BROOK AND ELM STREET

R. HECKER and CO.

PHONE 2130

For Prompt Delivery or

Bring your basket and browse around—you'll find many tasty and new foods—all quality meats and groceries.

191 DOUGLAS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Store Your Furs

in our cold storage plant, telephone 1851 — the best kind of summer resort for precious furs! Heat spoils furs. Protect yours by storing them with

McLANE and TAYLOR

124 Willow Street

Your Dollars Get More at Sears

Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

652 Elm Street Phone 3901

SUN DRY

Cleaners and Dyers

108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3820-W

FIRST ROBIN FASHIONS IN SOFTER FABRICS

Light and Dark Backgrounds. Cool, Washable—Easy to Pack. Sizes for Misses and Women. $8.98 to $22.98.

James W. Hill Co.

Because you love nice things.

Van Raalte Gloves

$1.00

Tailored or Trimmed, you can count on them to do you proud! In the new short and longer lengths.

JAMES W. HILL CO.

Books — Stationery

Goodman's Bookstore

25 Hanover Street

NASHUA

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by

Isidore

YOUR HAIR STYLIST

55 Main Street Tel. 963

WALLACE NUTTING PICTURES

Sold Exclusively at

Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.

228 Main St. Tel. 2340

PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

CONSOL

Distributors of "Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"

35 Pleasant St.
Tel. Portsmouth 90

Florsheim and Taylor-Made SHOES FOR MEN

SHAINES

124 Congress Street Tel. 846-W

In connection with the Fourth Annual Camp National Posture Week, May 4-9, you will find the Camp Garments at the

CROWLEY CORSET SHOPPE

43 Congress St., Room 2 Tel. 3240

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso

GEORGE B. GOLD

Two Gas Stations

125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro

Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

The King-McLeod Co.

Newport's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Fine Linens and Domestics
- Men's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS

NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.

115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559

Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Home Cooking Picture Framing

The ARNOLD ART STORE

24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

PHONE 9218

Turano's Beauty Shoppe

9 BROADWAY,
Phone 3460

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

beauty counselors

Gives you a TIP on better toiletries . . . "Try-it" kit or a "dinner-party pick-up."

Appointments

margaret renshaw carroll

PLantation 0011

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE

Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators

RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING

Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars

Ford Herbys Inc.

113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store

COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP

1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria

Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.

115 No. Washington Street

GRAHAM & OGDEN

Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria

803 King St. Alex. 1300

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING

DUNCAN'S TRANSFER

AGENTS SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM

Alex. 0473

Masonic View Service Station

AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.

Expert Lubrication and Washing

AMOCO

Tires, Tubes and Accessories

PHONES 3334—2382 1900 KING STREET

BRADSHAW'S SHOE STORE

New Spring and Summer Styles
in
Red Cross and Florsheim Shoes

510 KING STREET

LYNCHBURG

Send Your Valuable FURS to

MILLNER'S

FUR SHOPPING CENTER

for Storage — Cleaning
Repairing — Restyling
Expert Furrier at Your Service

Always SPRING Vegetables

at

Bibee's

Choice Meats Fruits

White Star Laundry

makes your clothes gleam Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.

Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS

Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

2912 Washington Avenue

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

NACHMAN'S

Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

Naturalizer Shoes

New Spring Styles

$6.95

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 6 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Modern Food Markets

PENDER'S

Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

COFER'S Inc.

Interior Decorations
Lovely Gifts for All Occasions
Slip Covers Custom Made
in Our Own Workroom

134 COLLEGE PLACE PHONE 27167

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.

111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351

A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Robert G. Rawls, Pres.-Treas. David A. Rawls, Vice-Pres.

David A. Rawls, Inc.

GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS

108 West Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.

Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.

Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS

A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

HENEBRY & SON

Jewelers

209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

George T. Horne Co

Creators of Distinctive Headwear
for every occasion.
At better stores everywhere.

410 South Jefferson Dial 2-3178

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

Palace Furniture Company

- Slip Covers
- Draperies
- New Furniture for Spring

168-170 WEST MAIN STREET
CLARKSBURG, W. VA. PHONE 2100

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE

Wallpaper

Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS

1018 FOURTH AVENUE

"A Victory Garden"

Patriotic — Thrifty

GOOD SEEDS

Garden Tools—Insecticides

C. M. LOVE & CO.

1040 Third Ave. Phone 5129

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

NACHMAN'S

Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

Naturalizer Shoes

New Spring Styles

$6.95

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Interior Decorations
Lovely Gifts for All Occasions
Slip Covers Custom Made
in Our Own Workroom

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Robert G. Rawls, Pres.-Treas. David A. Rawls, Vice-Pres.

David A. Rawls, Inc.

GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS

108 West Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

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Sole Agents for
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Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.

Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS

A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

HENEBRY & SON

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THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

George T. Horne Co

Creators of Distinctive Headwear
for every occasion.
At better stores everywhere.

410 South Jefferson Dial 2-3178

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

Palace Furniture Company

- Slip Covers
- Draperies
- New Furniture for Spring

168-170 WEST MAIN STREET
CLARKSBURG, W. VA. PHONE 2100

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE

Wallpaper

Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS

1018 FOURTH AVENUE

"A Victory Garden"

Patriotic — Thrifty

GOOD SEEDS

Garden Tools—Insecticides

C. M. LOVE & CO.

1040 Third Ave. Phone 5129

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN

A Man's Shop

REINER *and* CORE

Men's Wear Tailoring

MORGANTOWN, WEST VA.

Dial 9238 Established 1917

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP

Isaa Newman Luckey, Prop.

Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon

228 Forest Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 9 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's

Hamilton's Friendly Department Store

Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience

DIAL 7-4411

For Insured and Guaranteed DRY CLEANING

TRY

A. Parker & Son

Cleaners and Dyers

184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4815

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Photographic Equipment and Supplies

Expert Developing and Printing

Garlick Films, Ltd.

57 Sparks Street 3-6244

LANGLEY'S

788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-3111 (Opposite First Ave.)

For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

Insurance

ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.

Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED

140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

214 Bank Street 2-5777

HARVEY H. HYDE

Blue Ribbon Meat Markets

Quality and Service

610 SOMERSET ST. 831 BANK ST.
5-0097 5-1478

Masson's

R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES

New Address
209 Sparks Street

J. D. SANDERSON CO.

Roofing and Sheet Metal Work

575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Kenneth McDonald & Sons

LIMITED

Seedsmen and Nurserymen

—since 1876—

Ask for Catalogue

60 Market Square 3-8401

The Evening Citizen

welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

IT'S GARDEN TIME—

See our display of Garden Supplies

W. A. RANKIN LTD.

410-414 BANK STREET

THE CHINA SHOPPE OF OTTAWA

ENGLISH DINNERWARE including
Spode, Wedgwood, Doulton, Coalport
ENGLISH CRYSTAL

McINTOSH-WATTS

245-247 Bank Street

Look for the Blue Front

TORONTO

Charles W. McCreary

General Insurance

12 Wellington East

PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

All Makes Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented

TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.

We Service Office Machines

464½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8871

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol

Springtime Foundation time

New

Flexees are in

Combinations **6.50** and up to 17.50

Girdles **$5** and up to $11

Panties **2.95, 3.95**

Woolnough Shop

Kate J. Nicol

Ra. 2928 32 Bloor W.

Open Tues., Thur., Fri. and Sat. Eves.

Here's New "REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning

Will bring back smart newness to your garments. Send us your next dry cleaning order and let us show you.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 8660

E. D. Maguire Motors

LIMITED

Authorized Ford Dealers

PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 518-9

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg

Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS

DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

BEER'S FURS

STORAGE 2%

REPAIRING REMODELING

KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

Gallow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

Let us prove to you the excellence of

Caulfield's

Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

14 STORES

Woman's Bakery LIMITED

Ray Leake, Pres.

Catering Dept. KI 2118

Toronto Dairies Limited

A Co-operative Company

Pure Dairy Products

661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1111

PRINTING

Duggan and Graham Limited

426 Queen Street East

Waverley 3307

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans. Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage

HEDGES THE MOVER

806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4450
Reference Imperial Bank

For Better Fuel Service Call

McKINNON FUELS LIMITED

City Wide Delivery

Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

• Dunfields •

FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED

Dupont at Davenport

GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES

You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's

4 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4891

Established 1878

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1878 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S

MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

SPRING FURS

FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING

A. PICHET

2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited

Established 1866

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt

Use the Phone—We Deliver

MODERN COLD STORAGE

Complete Insurance

Jay Wolfe INC.

FURRIERS

Telephone WEstmount 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL

TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.

WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS

Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada

DOMINION

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9281.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable quiet; 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Paddington 3359

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service; promptness, neatness, accuracy.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

BARNES, ENGLAND—Spacious furnished 2 roomed flat; 2 gns. FUNNELL, Riverside 3814.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

POST WANTED

WANTED by ex-officer, employment with view helping war effort, preferably with Christian Scientists. Box W-1672, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at
• THE MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7208

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

CATFORD, S. E. 6—Shop with 7 living rooms, unfurnished; leasehold, for sale, would let. Apply Forman, 84, Manor Rd., Mitcham, Surrey.

TYPEWRITERS

Best Makes **FOR SALE TYPEWRITERS** Maximum Value
Blue Seal Products Ltd.
386-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2. (opposite Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 3696.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
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Good Government Bolstered in Los Angeles

An encouraging example of a large American municipality overthrowing political corruption and establishing governmental reforms is Los Angeles, where an attempt to oust the progressive administration of Mayor Fletcher Bowron has failed. How the Mayor is uplifting standards of government in Los Angeles and how the attack against him collapsed is told in a series of articles, of which this is the first:

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 20—Mayor Fletcher Bowron, tested champion of better government here for the past four years, has just had his shield burnished bright by dismissal of grand-jury charges of misconduct in his fight against corruption.

How was reform put on the defensive? How did it win out, quickly regaining stride to continue bulwarking democracy at the grass-roots? Angelenos think they can tell a story to help every community onward toward completely honest and efficient government.

Reports from New Orelans indicating the tough time a reform Governor is having to sustain a people's desire for reform enhance the value of any inspiration from a successful community as Los Angeles must now regard itself.

The most serious challenge to the Bowron administration met defeat in the courtroom of Superior Judge Raymond McIntosh, who on April 1 cleared the Mayor of the jury's "accusation" and on April 8 cleared his prosecuting team of illegal wire-tapping and misuse of funds in their successful warring on bribery and the payoff system for protected vice.

In the nation's third largest metropolitan area, booming wages and furloughed pay had begun to tempt dormant vice interests.

Whether or not the 1941 Grand Jury was captured by vice interests wittingly or unwittingly, its short-lived indictments momentarily gave aid and comfort to the enemies of better government, who, estimates the Mayor, would increase their pre-Bowron profits tenfold if they could tap the wallets of furloughed soldiers and sailors and of war workers here.

Mayor Bowron took heart from his "exoneration" and urged the new Grand Jury to plumb the depths of the 1941 Jury's action, to see what forces impelled the movement which for a time became a severe smear.

Of wider ramification of city politics, the fight involved law enforcement of the entire metropolitan area, through co-operation with the District (County) Attorney. Also, State politics became involved through the availability of the reform Mayor to run for Governor this year on the Republican ticket to recapture Sacramento from Culbert Olson, a New Deal Democrat.

A chief aide to the Mayor in his efforts to keep his reform's momentum has been the State's Attorney General, Earl Warren, also a Republican, from Alameda (Oakland) County. Because Mr. Warren had advised the prosecuting team, which includes the District Attorney's staff as well as the Mayor's police, he stood to win or lose with the outcome of the indictments. After the quashing, Mr. Warren announced for the gubernatorial nomination.

Race Tracks Closed

Local horse-racing tracks may have been suspended for the duration, being in the military zone, but they remain a special if not a vice interest, with their influence in State politics generally prevailing. No objection of racing or gambling interests has been registered against the administration of Governor Olson's Chairman of both Racing and Athletic Commissions, Jerry Geisler, probably California's most prominent criminal attorney.

Recently, Mr. Geisler defended Bugsby Seigal and Frank Carvo, indicted for the Greenberg murder tied to New York's prosecution of the infamous "Murder, Inc.," ring. The local pair was released, regarded as a severe setback to the Mayor's police department as well as the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Geisler also has been attorney for the District Attorney, Buron Fitts, who was defeated with the help of the Bowron forces in seating the incumbent, John Dockweiler, a former Democratic representative in Congress.

Mr. Fitts had been indicted on bribery charges by the 1934 Grand Jury, whose judicial adviser was Fletcher Bowron. The latter's work at that time was one of the earliest moves toward better government, even though at the time it may have appeared frustrated by the Fitts acquittal. Other communities can take perhaps more hope from small beginnings than did Angelenos, many of whom entertained little hope for reform in those days.

Indignation Grows

Accumulation of public indignation resulted in the successful recall of 1938, when Judge Bowron stepped down from the Superior Court to help oust Mayor Frank L. Shaw from City Hall.

Any parties interested in heading off a known reformer would applaud, if not instigate, the 1941 Jury's recent action as an attempt to smear and discredit.

Some motion-picture folk financially control the race tracks and patronize many of the establishments figuring in raids by the clean-up forces. This interest hints the potential backing for any candidate lenient when it comes to gambling and other vice activities.

Charges of widespread bookmaking and prostitution under police protection were the battlecries of the Bowron supporters in recalling Mr. Shaw. In effect a leading publicity campaign for the ousting, so to speak, was the trial and conviction of three police officers on minor counts in the bombing of Harry Raymond, investigator of a citizens' group attacking Shaw police policies.

Cleanup Started

Mayor Bowron began his cleanup by asking for resignations from all his commissioners; most were replaced. Civil service, fire, and police departments underwent major changes, amid charges of graft, including evidence that applicants for police and fire jobs had been buying examination answers and promotions.

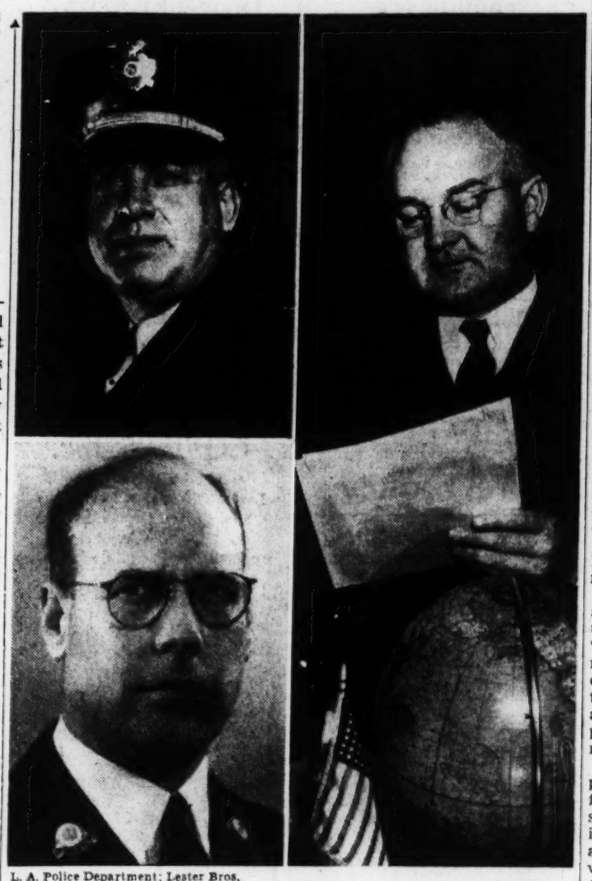
Soon bookmakers disappeared from wire houses and "horse shops" along the streets; only isolated complaints began to be heard about vice establishments, with the revised police department pursuing a vigorous campaign.

Undercover Work

Since the alleged police pay-off was a keystone of the reform problem, the Mayor in 1940 hired a special investigator, Wallace N. Jamie, for undercover work in ferreting out any officers "in on" a payoff.

The judge who absolved the Mayor of any misconduct and his staff of any crime was Raymond McIntosh of Sierra County, who had been temporarily assigned to help out on the 50-man bench here. Observers of the battle against crime saw a poetic twist to the lesson taught city slickers by the judge from a rural county, whose decision has been regarded as of heroic proportions: not only in freeing the reform leaders but also in laying down clear rulings on proper police methods, including induction coils to record evidence from telephone conversations.

Those indicted for the practice which has once again received court endorsement were the Chief of Police, C. B. Horrall; his deputy chief, Ross McDonald, and three members of this department: Capt. Paul Harrison, Chemist Ray Pinker, and Officer Bruce Gourley; Mr. Jamie, Chief Deputy District Attorney Grant Cooper, and Clifford Clinton, the restaurateur who made active citizenship his hobby, setting an example which most citizens would be hard put to equal.



L. A. Police Department; Lester Bros.

Defenders of Good Government

Upper left: C. B. Horrall, Chief of the Los Angeles City Police. Right: Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles. Lower left: Deputy Chief of Police Ross McDonald.

'Bomb Tokyo' Funds Strike Official Snag

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Those bundles of War Bonds waiting in various communities for the first American fliers to bomb Tokyo appeared today, on the basis of Army-Navy regulations, to be impossible to present.

Officials said Navy law prohibits supplementing of pay of personnel for duties they are expected to perform, and Army regulations go a bit farther, forbidding gifts or awards of any kind for duties soldiers are expected to perform. However, some Navy officers suggested unofficially a way community awards might be given Navy personnel. If the communities which have established the "Bomb Tokyo" funds wish to do so, these officers suggested, they could convert the bonds to cash and, selecting the recipients solely on their own initiative, could award gifts such as watches or other equipment.

Republican Party Shuns Appeasement

GREELEY, Colo., April 20 (AP)—Clarence Budington Kelland asserted that "if any man, Democrat or Republican, shall raise his voice in appeasement or for negotiated peace, the Republican Party will denounce him or repudiated him."

Mr. Kelland, executive director of its National Committee, said national unity would be required to achieve "military destruction of our enemies," but that this unity should not be confused with political unity.

The "one party system," he said in a speech prepared for a convention of the Young Republican League of Colorado, led to conditions that prevail in the Axis countries.

"This war is not a matter of political parties," he said. "It is not a party war; it is a national war."

Mr. Kelland advocated that in the coming Congressional campaign the Republicans stress full retention of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

U. S. Concerns' Glass Cartel Cut Its Output

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A Department of Justice official today accused two American firms of participating with German and English firms in an international cartel which, he said, had resulted in rigid restrictions on production of a plastic glass widely used in military aircraft.

Walter R. Hutchinson, special assistant to the Attorney General, named the companies at a Senate Patent Committee hearing as Rohm & Haas Company, Inc., of Philadelphia; Rohm & Haas, A. G. of Darmstadt, Germany; I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of London, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

These firms, he testified, made inter-related agreements prior to the war covering methyl-methacrylate, a glass substitute used for cockpit enclosures, transparent bomber noses, gun turrets, landing light covers, and windshields on military aircraft.

"Through a series of bipartite agreements executed at different times," Mr. Hutchinson said, "there was constructed an International cartel covering products of the acrylic field, the principal thread running through these agreements being the conspiracy pertaining to cast sheets of methyl methacrylate.

"The investigation (by the Department of Justice) developed the fact that though some of the conspirators never had direct dealings with one another, an overall division of territories was worked out, whereby Philadelphia (Rohm and Haas) kept out of the world markets and du Pont remained out of the British Empire except when given permission in special instances, and I. C. I., Darmstadt (Rohn & Haas) an I. G. Farben remained out of the American market."

While the Committee was holding hearings on a bill which would authorize Government seizure of patents needed for the war program, Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, proposed enactment of legislation requiring public registration of cartel agreements between American and German firms with the Department of of Justice.

Senator Mead said in a statement that estimony before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee had disclosed that cartel agreements artificially restricted the volume of American production in vital war materials.

German companies, on the other hand, he contended, were permitted a free hand outside the American domestic market and consequently had stepped up their production of such materials.

"This not only imparied our ability to carry out the war program," Senator Mead said, "but it also tended to restrict the growth and progress of American industry by maintaining an artificially high price level and low volume of production in fields where progress must be made if the United States is to continue to lead the world as an industrial nation."

Mr. Hutchinson said the British Government actually paid royalties to German firms after the two countries were at war. This happened, he explained, because of British purchases in the United States which necessitated use of materials on which German plants held exclusive patents.

"It's interesting to know that British money was going to German firms," commented Senator Homer T. Bone.

Mr. Hutchinson, questioned by Senator Scott D. Lucas (D) of Illinois, said there was no "documentary evidence" that the British Government realized its funds were going to Germany.

"But the chances are Hitler knew it," Sentaor Lucas declared "Here are instances of individuals of one country dealing with individuals of another, and their own Governments don't know of their activities, but the German Government under Hitler knew of it."

Senator Lucas later added that "what the German Government was able to learn, the United States Government was unable to find out."

Many international patent agreements, Mr. Hutchinson testified, concerned "secret" military equipment.

Hull Says U. S. Production Can Defeat Axis Brutality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—The American people can save the world a vast amount of suffering and destruction if they are spurred to produce and fight with a realization of the brutality and savagery of the Axis leaders who are hoping to subjugate the world, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today.

Back from a more than two months rest in Florida, the Secretary said the United Nations should have but one watchword: "To move forward today and not tomorrow."

The secretary, who a number of months ago went to defense productions officials and pleaded with them to accelerate production with all means at their disposal, said he was greatly encouraged by the upswing in arms output.

The Secretary's statement follows:

I have observed with keen satisfaction the splendid showing made in the whole war effort of the country during recent months, and particularly in the production of war supplies for the fighting forces. The greatly expanded volume of output is far larger than was even hoped for the first of the year. This increased production placed in the hands of our fighting forces will both hasten and make certain the utter defeat of our enemies.

The United Nations, of which we are one, will win this war.

Victory will come sooner and with a vast saving in suffering, in life, and in property in proportion as every man and woman in this country and in each of the United Nations realizes the extreme danger from the purposes of the worst barbarian leaders in all history who plan to conquer and brutally subjugate the world by methods of unparalleled savagery.

Victory will be hastened by every additional ounce of effort which each one of us puts forth in a situation that is as threatening as if his own house were on fire. It will be delayed and will involve an incalculable and unnecessary increase in suffering and in losses with any weakening of such realization and with any lagging in effort and exertion.

I am confident that our nation and all those who are with us have only one watchword: To move forward today and not tomorrow. With this will to victory, free men the world over will triumph over the forces of barbarism.

40,000 for Canadian Farms?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Owners of general, dairy, and poultry farms, greenhouses, market gardens, fruit farms and orchards have issued an early call for additional farm workers in this province. The Ontario Farm Service Force officers who direct this work are hoping to place 40,000 persons on Ontario farms this coming summer, doubling the number employed last year.

At present about 100 members of the Women's Land Brigade, employable all the year around, are performing a variety of jobs most efficiently. One girl has full charge of 700 chickens, and of grading, packing, and sending eggs to market; another is looking after 100 pigs; 20 girls in a camp have been growing and picking mushrooms all winter, and two milk and feed 41 cows and also manage a team of horses. There are many openings available for girls who can drive tractors.

Last year the Farm Service Force established camps for the girls, and will do so again, and the Young Women's Christian Association will again provide supervisors, cooks, and camp mothers. In each center will be a low-salaried labor secretary, who will work part of the day in different jobs, and so get the viewpoint of the workers. It will be through her that adjustment in wages and working hours will be made, and she will also distribute workers. An 8- to 9-hour day with a minimum hourly wage of 22½ cents is the present schedule, although the helpers can increase that wage at piecework in the fruit season.

The Ontario farmer is facing the greatest farm labor shortage ever known, according to Harry Scott, President, Ontario Federation of Agriculture. In an address at the recent convention here Mr. Scott said: "Too many young people have left the farms because farmers have not taken sufficient interest in their own industry, but have let others do it for them." He urged better understanding between farmer and labor, and also pointed out that the young persons are not looking for amusement, but for a part in the affairs and urged that a place be made for them in responsible positions.

A. F. of L. Opposes Curbs

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor assailed today as "a conglomeration of . . . vicious antilabor legislation" bills pending before the House Judiciary Committee to subject labor unions to prosecution under the anti-trust laws and the 1934 Antiracketeering Act.

Joseph A. Padway, Washington, General Counsel of the A. F. of L., voiced his group's opposition to all three bills the Committee is considering. Introduced by Representatives Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, A. S. Milne Monroney (D) of Oklahoma, and Francis E. Walter (D) of Pennsylvania, the three measures generally seek to accomplish the same end.

In prepared statements which he read to the Committee, Mr. Padway made no reference to charges made last week by organized farmers that labor was seeking to obtain control over the nation's food supplies through unionization of farmers and farm workers.

He told the Committee some of the legislation sought to "destroy all of the rights that labor has achieved over the years."

"Seldom has a more destructive piece of antilabor legislation been proposed" than the Walter bill, he added.

The Monroney bill he described as "an obvious attempt" to counteract rulings of the Supreme Court. It coincided, he said, "with views expressed by Thurman Arnold," Assistant Attorney General, "in letters, speeches and arguments."

If enacted, Mr. Padway asserted, the Monroney bill would prevent "outside" labor unions from obtaining recognition even when they represented an overwhelming majority of workers employed in a plant.

Some of its proposed restrictions on labor activities, he claimed, "strike at the very heart of labor."

Labor, he warned, "must resist all attempts to prevent it from seeking to protect the jobs and livelihood of its constituent members."

The Hobbs bill, he asserted, "offers a pervasive and, indeed, actual threat to each and every one of the ordinary peaceful activities of organized labor and would operate to impair, if not actually prevent, all attempts by labor to use the ordinary, peaceful, economic means, such as a strike, in furtherance of trade disputes."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., May 3, June 7.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 3, June 7.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1430kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 3, 17; June 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, May 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1280kc, May 31; June 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 3, 17, 31; June 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, May 3, 17, 31; June 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on May 17, June 21.

Jungle Crash Fatal To 2 U. S. Air Officers

BALBOA, Canal Zone, April 20 (AP)—Army headquarters announced today that two lieutenants were killed and an enlisted man was injured when their plane crashed in the jungle during maneuvers last week.

The fatalities were Liutenants Willard N. Hendrickson of Millboro, S. D., pilot, and Charles H. Bryant of 1422 Forty-first Street, Des Moines, observer. Private Glenn A. Petersen of Naperville, Ill., is recovering.

Japanese Attack Was Planned Nov. 3

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 20

The Office of Facts and Figures said that a Japanese-controlled radio broadcast had disclosed that Nov. 3, 1941, was the original date set for an attack on the United States.

OFF said the radiocast over the Hsinking radio quoted an unnamed Japanese divisional chief in the military staff as follows:

"In consideration of the various factors we were compelled to set Nov. 3 of last year as the opening day of operations. But the opening was affected by an unexpected event, so the Greater East Asia War started on Dec. 8."

(The Pearl Harbor attack, Dec. 7, was Dec. 8 Japanese time.)

New Bomber Used, Says Tokyo

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A new medium bomber described by American airmen as one of the world's fastest and most deadly was credited by the Japanese today with raiding Tokyo and other industrial centers of Japan.

The Army's B-25, which Japanese Imperial Headquarters said was employed, has been declared officially to "be superior to any foreign medium bomber" in range, speed and load-carrying capacity.

The comparable B-26 is rated even higher in top speed and air officials have referred to it repeatedly as "the fastest bomber of its class in the world."

Both are in mass production for both the Army and forces of other United Nations.

Both are metal-monoplanes of about 13 tons, each is powered by two air-cooled radial engines, and each carries a crew of five men and full radio and navigation equipment.

Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy of the War Department said on the eve of the Pacific conflict that the two planes "have performances almost equal to the famed British Spitfire pursuit ships" and added that "they can carry a ton of bombs a good many hundred miles."

Cigarette Causes Burning Of Vast Acres in N. C.

BREVARD, N. C., April 20 (AP)—A forest fire which rangers said started from a carelessly tossed cigarette burned along a 10-mile front in Pisgah National Forest last night.

The blaze began in the big East Fork section of the forest. Fanned by high winds, the fire swept over thousands of acres in a few hours

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (First Church): Al Azhar Temple, 356 Seventeenth Avenue West, 8:15 p. m., April 28. Radiocast Station CJCJ, 1230 kilocycles.
Edmonton: Empire Theater, One Hundred and Third Street, 8:30 p. m., April 27.
Lethbridge: Main Dining Room, Marquis Hotel, 3 p. m., April 26.

Saskatchewan

Regina: Drake Hall for Music and Arts, College Avenue and Cornwall Street, 8:30 p. m., May 1.
Swift Current: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 30.

England

Durham

Gateshead: Coatsworth Picture Hall, Berwick Road, 3 p. m., May 17.

Lancashire

Burnley (First Church): Church Edifice, 3 p. m., May 10.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (Second Church): Sheffield City Hall, Barker's Pool, 3 p. m., May 16.

United States

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, 2261 Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
Oakland (Joint lecture): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1701 Franklin Street, 12:10 p. m., April 30. Radiocast Station KLX, 910 kilocycles.
Redwood City: Church Edifice, Brewster and Elwood Streets, 2:30 p. m., April 26.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., May 1.
Stockton: Civic Memorial Auditorium, Center and Freemont Streets, 8 p. m., April 28.
Vallejo: Vallajo Junior High School, 3 p. m., April 26.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.

Connecticut

Manchester (auspices Second Church, Hartford): Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., April 26.

District of Columbia

Washington (Joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C. and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., April 26.

Illinois

Champaign (First Church): Champaign High School, 302 West Green Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
Charleston: Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College, 3 p. m., April 26.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 1.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue, at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
Danville: Danville High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Morrison: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 28.
Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., April 28.
Winnetka: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 27.

Indiana

Bloomington: Union Building, Indiana University Campus, 3 p. m., April 26.
Crown Point: Masonic Temple, South Main Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
Elkhart: Church Edifice, Second and Lexington, 8 p. m., April 28.
Indianapolis (First Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 326 East Ohio Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Michigan City: Michigan City High School, Spring and Detroit Streets, 3 p. m., April 26.
Seymour: Church Edifice, 321 North Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., April 26.

Iowa

Fairfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.
Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.

Kansas

Beloit: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 27.
Hutchinson: Church Auditorium, 1400 North Main Street, 8 p. m., May 1.
Wichita (First Church): Church Edifice, 828 North Broadway, 8 p. m., April 30.

Maine

Bangor: Bangor City Hall, 8 p. m., May 1.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 1.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Main Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 28.
Ayer: High School Auditorium, Pond Street, off East Main Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 27.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
North Adams: Universalist Church, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
Northampton: First Congregational Church, Main and Center Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 1.
Reading: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., April 26.
Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, Court Street, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Winchester: Town Hall, Mt. Vernon Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

Michigan

Cadillac: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 1.
Detroit (auspices First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Churches): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 26.
Mt. Pleasant: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 26.
Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Traverse City: Central Methodist Church, Cass Street, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Wayne: Wayne High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 26.

Missouri

St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1123 Holly Hills Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 28.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 30.

Nevada

Reno: Church Edifice, 501 Riverside Avenue, 8 p. m., April 30.

New Hampshire

Berlin: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., April 26.
Somerville: Somerville High School, West Cliff Street, 8:30 p. m., April 27.
Teaneck (auspices First Church, Ridgefield Park): Teaneck High School, Route 4 and Queene Anne Road, 8:30 p. m., April 28.
Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Sewaren): Woodbridge High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 26.

New York

Albany: Church Edifice, Madison Avenue and Quail Street, 3:30 p. m., April 26.
Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, Eighty-seventh Street and Thirty-fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Johnstown: Lecture scheduled for April 28 postponed.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 28.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Ridgewood — Tadmor Masonic Temple, 59-03 Summerfield Street, 8:15 p. m., April 30.

North Dakota

Devils Lake: Church Edifice, Sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
Fargo: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.
Grand Forks: Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 26.
Jamestown: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Williston: Congregational Church, 523 West First Avenue, 3 p. m., April 26.

Ohio

Fremont: Fremont High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 1.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., May 1.

Oklahoma

Ada: East Central Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
Chickasha: Auditorium, Senior High School, 1000 South Ninth Street, 3:30 p. m., April 26.

Oregon

Astoria: Lewis and Clark School, 428 Irving Avenue, 8 p. m., April 30.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 1.
Meadville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Reading: Church Edifice, Centre Avenue and Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., April 28.

Vermont

Montpelier: New Union School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.

Washington

Bremerton: High School Auditorium, Fourth and High Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Clarkston: Smith Hall, 8 p. m., April 28.
Elma: Elma High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 1.

Wisconsin

Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 28.
Stevens Point: Auditorium, State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., April 27.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Needed Friend

Lake George, N. Y.

When, after serving a long and arduous apprenticeship, young Marie Dressler at last found success by winning acclaim in a Broadway musical play, her mother determined that the young actress should be rewarded for her years of toil by a brief vacation at some quiet summer resort. She assembled an attractive wardrobe for her daughter, and sent her to Lake George, confident in her motherly pride that the young woman would be the belle of the resort.

But the fond mother had not reckoned with the prejudice which then existed in some circles against actresses, all actresses—even her own industrious, quiet-mannered daughter. Marie had scarcely reached her hotel before it was known throughout the place that she was the actress who played Flo Honeydew in "Lady Slavey." That meant the end of her vacation hopes. She found herself completely snubbed.

Too proud to go home and confess to her mother the complete ostracism she was suffering, the young woman hid her disappointment and, sought to find some means of entertaining herself until it was time to return home. One afternoon her search led her to a deserted dance hall in the hotel. There she found a dilapidated piano. She had often found music a great solace in times of trouble, so she decided to sit down and play. Soon she was singing.

"Delightful!" called out a friendly voice from the window. "I wonder if you can sing 'Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms'?"

The speaker was a gentle, gray-haired old lady.

"Yes, I believe I can," Marie replied. "Won't you come in?"

The lady accepted the invitation. "I was on the way to my cottage when I heard you singing," she explained.

Marie sang several songs, which seemed to please her companion very much. And the young actress felt better, too.

"You must come and meet my daughter," the lady finally exclaimed. "Won't you have tea with us?"

The young woman wanted very much to go, but felt it would not be fair to let her new-found acquaintance take an actress into her home until she was duly warned. "I am Marie Dressler," she said, "and I act in musical comedies." Her companion was not the least bit shocked. Marie accepted the invitation and spent several happy hours in the home of her new acquaintance.

Back at the hotel that night, Marie dressed and went down to dinner, dreading another evening of ostracism and loneliness. Her astonishment may well be imagined when, upon her entry into the dining room, she found people rising on all sides and offering her a place at their tables. It seemed that everyone in the room was anxious to make things easy and pleasant for her.

It was a happy but deeply puzzled young actress who made her way up to her room about midnight, her loneliness forgotten in a delightful atmosphere of friendship and kindness.

The next morning Marie Dressler learned the cause of her sudden popularity. The gentle old lady who had taken her under her wing the afternoon before was none other than the widow of General Ulysses S. Grant! Her new-found acquaintance had introduced herself simply as "Mrs. Grant," and the young actress had never dreamed that she was being befriended by a former First Lady of the Land.

In Lighter Vein

Changing It

He was a new recruit to the Navy and he joined it in the hope of fulfilling his youth's ambitions of adventure on the high seas and travel to distant lands. But at first he was sent to a training school, and at the end of two weeks he had spent most of his time digging ditches, chopping trees, filling up holes. Finally he sought his superior officer.

"You see, sir," he complained, "when I joined the Navy they told me I should see the world, and here for two solid weeks, I've done nothing but rearrange it."

—Exchange.

"Right Here!"

In a strange village I asked a Vermonter for aid in finding a man.

"Do you know Underwood?"

"Yep."

"Do you know where he lives?"

"Yep."

"Do you think he's at home now?"

"Nope."

"Well, where can I find him?"

"Here. I'm Underwood." — The Invincible Romantic.

Salesmanship

A tourist stopped in front of a little country store, dumbfounded at the sight of an enormous display of salt piled on the premises. Stack after stack, boxes, barrels and bags. Tons of salt, inside the store and out. "You must sell a lot of salt," exclaimed the tourist. "No, I don't sell much," replied the storekeeper, "but you shoulda seen the guy that came here last week. He really could sell salt."—Paul Tomson, Future.

May Mean Much

A little boosting now and then
Is relished by the best of men!
No matter what your job may be
—Cutting hay or serving tea—
From drafting laws to making shot
A little boost may mean a lot.
A cheery word, a kindly smile,
A friendly nod once in a while
May be the sanding of the track
For some poor chap who's slip'n back.
It isn't "blarney," "bunk" nor "show"
To give a guy a glad "Hello"
And let him know you mean it, too!
For somehow it comes back to you
And makes for you a brighter day
The moral is (again I say)
It's relished by the best of men—
A little boosting now and then.

—J. Bateman, in "Vim."

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Philip Gendreau

Here's an opportunity for the reader to step temporarily into the shoes of the editor and reveal his or her ability to write a title for the above photograph. The picture indicates that the whispered advice or message is not necessarily on the serious side. With that hint as a guide you are now invited to submit captions for this photograph, and on Monday, May 4, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page. Write your title on the back of a postal card and address it to the Daily Features Editor.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Plural Is of the Word "Mongoose"?

The plural of the word goose being geese, one might think that the same rule should be applied in

forming the plural of the name of the slim, ferret-like animal of India, the mongoose. Actually, however, the plural of mongoose is mongooses.

How High Grasshoppers Can Fly?

We usually think of grasshoppers as rather earth-bound, confining their activities to hopping and fluttering at relatively moderate heights and for short distances. Swarms of grasshoppers, however, in the process of migration give the appearance, according to one observer, of a cloud-like mass which seems to "reach from comparatively near the ground to a height that baffles the keenest eye to distinguish the insects in the upper stratum." An entomologist has estimated that grasshoppers can reach a height of some 15,000 feet above sea level, or about two and a half miles above the surface of the ground, traveling up to 100 miles in a day.

How an Electric Eye Helps to Improve Firing of Industrial Boilers?

An electric eye, or photoelectric cell, mounted in the smoke stack will detect the presence of excessive smoke in the flue. When too heavy smoke dims the beam, the cell can be made to give any desired signal or it may be connected to automatic devices which operate controls to correct the trouble. Abnormal quantities of smoke indicate incomplete combustion, and the elimination of excessive smoking means more efficient firing.

If It Is Possible for the Same Well to Yield Both Fresh and Salt Water

An actual well, originally intended as a gas well, delivered simultaneously fresh water, salt water, and gas. This feat of versatility was accomplished by having two casings in the well, one casing inside the other. The outer pipe or casing opens into a subterranean stream or reservoir of fresh water, while the inner casing penetrates deeper into the earth to bring forth salt water and gas.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

DIFFICULTIES are things that show what men are.—EPICTETUS.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Amboyneau, Rear Admiral Philippe-Marie (fē'-lēp' mà'-rē' ŏ'-bwà'-nō') — New commander of the Free French naval forces.

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (mou-lä'-nà ȧ-bo͝ol' kȧ-läm' ä-zäd')—President of the India National Congress.

Barros, Ernesto (ĕr-näs'-tō bär'-rōs)—New Chilean Minister of Foreign Relations.

Beteta, Ramón (rä-mōn' bȧ-tȧ'-tä) — Newly named Minister from Mexico to the United States, to handle economic affairs.

Duhalde, Alfredo (äl-frā'-thō tho͞o-äl'-dä) — New Chilean Minister of Defense.

Marín, Luis Muñoz (lo͞o-ēs' mo͞o-nyōs' mä-rēn') — President of the Puerto Rican Senate.

Morishama, Goro (gō-rō mō-rē-shē-mä — even accent)— Minister from Japan to Russia.

Savich, Col. Dragutin (drä'-go͞o-tēn sä'-vĕch) — Chief of the Yugoslav Military Mission to the United States.

Tonanzintla (tō'-nän-sēn'-tlä) — Site of Mexico's new astronomical observatory.

von Nidda, Krug (kro͞ok fŏn nid'ä)—German Consul General to Vichy.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bahrein Islands (bä-rān')—Important oil-producing islands in the Indian Ocean.

Ceylon (sē-lŏn') — Island south of India.

Colombo (kō-lōm'-bō)—Capital of Ceylon.

Zamboanga (säm'-bō-äng'-gä) — Province of northwest Mindanao and Basilan Island, Philippines.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. P. F. Eatey, Providence, R. I.

It's Spring Again!

The first sign of spring finds fishermen and amateur yachtsmen sprucing up their gear for the summer season.

A Verse for Today

And behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest.—GEN. 28:15

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: With higher taxation and higher prices, the experts are now saying all of us ought to save, too. The little fellow meekly asking, "What?" might be just another white collar man.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: This is the era when a man fifty years hence will tell his son how things were so tough he had to ride a bicycle.

Daily Anecdote

Economy Minded

The late Earl of Lonsdale, though a very wealthy man, was exceedingly thrifty; not to say penurious.

A friend once met him traveling second-class on the local railroad and was duly shocked.

"My dear fellow," he remonstrated, "isn't this rather infra dig? Why second-class?"

"Because there aren't any 'thirds' on this train," snapped the other.

Odds and Ends

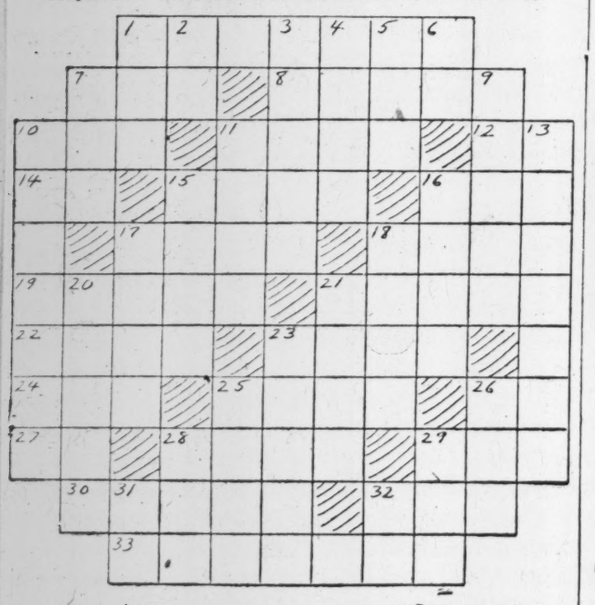
Total lumber cut from California forests equals 85 per cent of the value of total gold mined there.

At the time of the French Revolution, when the potato was still a novelty, the aristocrats wore bouquets of potato blossoms.

The blackness cannot be removed from charcoal by a thousand washings.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Strait of Macassar is between Borneo and what island?
7—In certain fable, what creature used a goat to get out of a well?
8—What is Italy's richest industrial city?
10—A Russian isba is what?
11—Who is one of pair of hill climbers in Mother Goose rhyme?
12—What is a plural ending?
14—Who was first-born of Judah?
15—What island is largest of the Inner Hebrides?
16—Hail!
17—Who is the maid of Argyle in well-known song?
18—What is the Assam silkworm?
19—Fata Morgana is what in medieval tales of chivalry?
21—What strikes fire with steel?
22—What was Mme. Calvé's first name?
23—Gilded.
24—What is mark aimed at in curling?
25—What are female paulars?
26—Flemish (abbr.)
27—Symbol for zinc is what?
28—What musical instrument is often used for pastoral effects?
29—Exist.
30—Who sings Marie's role in "La Tosca"?
33—A meddlesome person is often termed a Paul ——.
33—What is first name of Van Loon, author and lecturer?

Down

1—The dairy house is near what in "Old Oaken Bucket"?
2—What prefix denotes "out of"?
3—What was Ellis Bell's real given name?
4—Would a kyah have oars, fins, or a bill?
5—What is an old cloth measure?
6—Where is Cape Horn (abbr.)?
7—Elephants have no ——.
9—Who composed "Oh That We Two Were Maying"?
10—What famous violinist was born in 1901?
11—What is a committee of experts selected to award prizes?
13—What is largest city in State of Washington?
15—What was the name claimed by Naomi?
16—Dry.
17—Who is the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring?
18—In Greek mythology, Augeas was king of what place?
20—What is another name for a catkin?
21—To run away.
23—What is a flamberg?
25—Black.
26—To cook on a griddle.
28—How many acts in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
29—What ship was used during the Deluge?
31—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
32—What Greek letter corresponds to the English "p"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

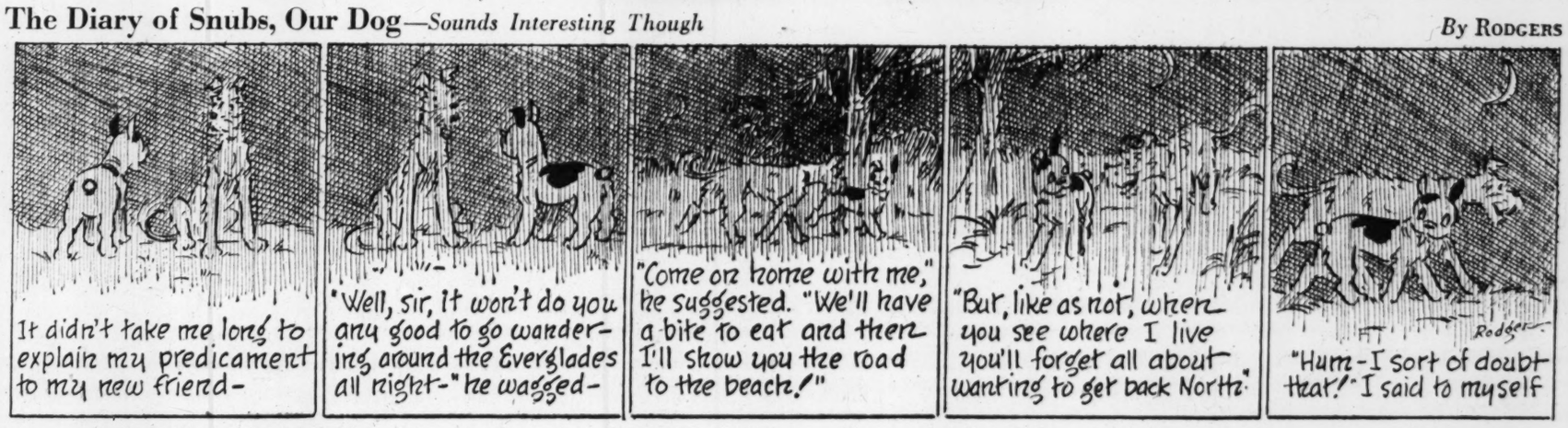
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No News Is Good News*

By LE PELLEY

Hmm ... A WIRE FROM HEADQUARTERS SAYS WINK PROBABLY ALREADY HAS GIVEN CERTAIN INFORMATION ... A MAP OF THIS DEFENSE AREA, MOST LIKELY !!
NOTHING LEFT HERE TO CONFIRM THAT.... STILL, I'D BETTER GET IN TOUCH WITH THE AIR PATROL AT THE FORT
OH ... YES! WE'VE HAD ONE UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF AN UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT BUT NOTHING FURTHER — WE'RE GETTING A REPORT FROM THE PATROL NOW!
ALL CLEAR ... NOTHING TO REPORT ...
NOTHING TO REPORT ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sounds Interesting Though*

By RODGERS


It didn't take me long to explain my predicament to my new friend-
"Well, sir, it won't do you any good to go wandering around the Everglades all night-" he wagged-
"Come on home with me," he suggested. "We'll have a bite to eat and then I'll show you the road to the beach!"
"But, like as not, when you see where I live you'll forget all about wanting to get back North."
Rodgers
"Hum-I sort of doubt that!" I said to myself

The Adventures of Waddles—*Abridged?*

By THE HAGERS

"WHAT'S GOING ON HERE, JIM?" SAID I, AS SHEETS OF MANUSCRIPT FLEW BY.
SAID GANDER JIM, "SEE! WITH THESE SHEARS I CLIP THE FRUIT OF TEEMING YEARS;
MY MEMOIRS I MUST NOW CONDENSE, AND WITH VERBOSITY DISPENSE.
IN DRAKEVILLE'S NEWS THEY'LL RUN EACH PAY. THEY CLAIM TWILL TAKE EIGHT MONTHS THIS WAY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stop World War III Now

The present war was produced not only by the Hitlers and the Tojos but by good men in the United Nations who thought isolation was the road to peace. It received a great impetus from Americans when mistaken partisanship turned the Republican Party from the Roosevelt-Taft support of a League to Enforce Peace and used it to defeat Woodrow Wilson's hopes for active American participation in collective security measures. Will a similar short-sighted opposition to anything proposed by a Democratic President help to produce a third World War?

In decisive degree that question may be answered by the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Chicago this week. The habit of opposition very nearly tricked the Republicans into an isolationist position in 1940. The courage of Wendell Willkie and a moral sense in the ranks saved them from such a disastrous step.

But opposition for opposition's sake kept many of the Republicans in Congress voting steadily against measures for more effective resistance to Axis aggression such as conscription, Lend-Lease, and the arming of merchant ships. Others slowly began to see that support of the Roosevelt-Hull-Stimson-Knox policy was necessary. Then came Pearl Harbor. Even the rankest isolationists came out strong for the war.

Yet men who believed—and still believe but won't say—that it was President Roosevelt's "meddling" which produced Pearl Harbor, are not the most effective supporters of collective action by the United Nations to win the war. Nor will men who so misunderstood world affairs as to believe the United States had neither a moral nor a political stake in checking the international gangsterism which produced Pearl Harbor be reliable framers of the policy of American co-operation which will be required to win the peace.

Republicans of that stripe have been irresponsibly sniping at America's allies and at President Roosevelt's plan for close co-operation in winning the war and the peace. They are trying at Chicago to place their party on record for a high-sounding but meaningless declaration in support of the Nation's war efforts while keeping under cover all their isolationist purposes. Every American group except a few openly seditious fringes is for "support of the war effort." The real issue is whether the Republicans will frankly define their terms of support as Wendell Willkie is asking them to do or whether they will hide and quietly fertilize seeds of isolationism which will almost surely lose the peace.

There is plenty of room for constructive criticism of the war effort—as in sharper examination of production efficiency and costs—and there is an opening for a new Republican program in domestic affairs. But if the Republican Party is to be saved—and, in so far as it influences national policy, America is to be saved—from a rebirth of isolationism a clear-cut statement along the lines of the resolution Mr. Willkie is offering, is required. If Americans who can influence the decision in Chicago wish to stop World War III they should make their voices heard in support of a willingness "to undertake now and in the future whatever just and reasonable international responsibilities may be demanded in a modern world."

No Peace in Defeat

Hitler, needing another victory badly, has beaten France again. What else can Marshal Pétain's announcement of collaboration with Pierre Laval mean? "Today, in a moment as decisive as that of June, 1940, I again find myself with him. . . ." June, 1940, brought France the saddest moment of its history, unless this moment in 1942 is sadder still.

There must be more disillusioned people in France today than at the moment of French defeat before German arms. In 1940 disillusion was confined to that section of French opinion that had been deceived into thinking France strong. Now it includes even those who knew France was weak but imagined that in acknowledging that fact they could somehow find a rest from national responsibility.

It has not been possible. Even had Britain fallen as many Frenchmen expected it to, in a few weeks after June, 1940, France could have found no security or comfort in a Nazi victory. Back of Pétain's words stands the fact of France's continuing tragedy, the lesson of which is plain to all free peoples: that there is no peace in defeat, only more defeat.

Cherry by the Window

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough.

The cherry is a tree for connoisseurs. Others compare it unfavorably with the apple, because apple blossoms are subtly touched with pink while those of the cherry aspire for nothing beyond the simplicity of white. We are speaking now of the straightforward tree that stands in every fortunate boy's backyard. There are more ornamental varieties for parks, like the trees that draw crowds to Washington every spring, and are now said to be not Japanese but Korean. It requires no super-sensitivity to appreciate the beauty of these colorful arboreal promenaders. It is petal deep, to be seen at a glance.

But it was not of them that "the Shropshire lad" was singing through A. E. Housman's lovely lines. These are the trees that stand.

. . . about the woodland ride
Wearing white for Eastertide.

You cannot make their acquaintance on a sightseeing tour. The poet knew that "fifty springs are little room" in which to have one's fill of looking at cherry trees. And if the fortunate boy does not know it now while he can climb down from his bedroom window through clouds of bloom, he will know it when he is wise with wandering where no cherry trees are. For he will find himself with a taste in trees that is not easily satisfied — a taste that marks all brighter-blossomed species as wanting in that delectable restraint with which the cherry distinguishes itself.

An Air Offensive

It was high time Americans began to learn something of Japanese geography — for instance, that industrial centers like Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kobe lie near the "border" and are open to air raids. While waiting for their own government to confirm the attacks announced by Japanese radio stations and to disclose details Americans may usefully consider certain factors relating to the news:

There is good reason to believe that a raid of some consequence was made on the main island, Honshu, on April 18. Latest reports are so circumstantial in describing measures for rebuilding and for maintaining transport schedules as to indicate real damage.

Already it is clear that the effect on United Nations morale is good. China is cheered. In Chungking, which has been half destroyed by repeated Japanese bombings without being able to strike back, valiant civilians find new courage. The Chinese, who have seen the Burma Road and other links with their Allies broken recently, needed assurance that help can come over new paths in the air.

London, shocked by naval losses and forced for so long to report the Japanese scoring on British and American forces, could count a surprise for the Allies. Moreover, Britain hoped that an attack on her home islands might persuade Japan to pull back some of the forces that threaten India.

If the bombers came from American carriers—which is the most common explanation—we have an encouraging evidence of co-ordination by the United Nations. For American admirals seem to have timed this attack to seize the opening left when Japan sent a large force against the British in the Bay of Bengal. Should it be found that the planes came from Alaska, China, or Russia equally encouraging possibilities are opened up.

The military effects—as distinguished from effects on morale—should not be overestimated. Japan has vulnerable water supplies and accurate bombing might cause serious trouble by hitting industrial bottlenecks. The Japanese may have been upset—reports of a second alarm would indicate some jitters—and forced into costly defensive measures. There will be real military advantage if forces are withdrawn from Japan's far-flung offensive front. But the people are well disciplined, and decisions are likely to be governed by military needs rather than popular hysteria

Americans would do well to realize that this was only a raid, and necessarily on a smaller scale than the great air attacks the British and Russians are turning on the Nazis almost daily. Indeed useful as raids on Japan may be, Americans will do well to give attention also to European geography—where an air offensive can be combined with and supported by a drive on land against the main strength of the Axis, Germany.

Our Readers Say—

Are Americans Complacent?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Complacency is the accusatory word that is being directed at Americans today by many critics, and Americans are pausing in the midst of such readjustment of homes and businesses as they have never known to wonder if the accusation is justified.

Millions of American boys, torn from their homes, have gone into the turmoil in high spirits because almost as many mothers and wives have refused to send them off with tears, rather desiring to appear—shall we say—complacent.

The same boys have felt the confident pressure of a father's or an employer's hand and have been complacently assured that "everything will be all right at home," while at that very moment the father's or employer's mind is racing with planning and wondering what he is going to do to keep everything all right in his business.

Public opinion in this country has proved itself to be some paces ahead of Government—especially in more recent years. Many of the trials we are experiencing were fought out in our minds months before they became actualities and we seem to take them calmly now. . . .

If by complacency is meant apathy and doubt of the seriousness of the situation (although at this date it is doubtful that any could be uninformed), the bulk of the blame would have to be laid at the doors of such organizations as "America First" and the isolationists among our legislators.

But if by complacency is meant a cool and unswerving determination to take every step to win the war, to watch for every opportunity to stop waste, to right a wrong, or to make a telling sacrifice, refusing to be stampeded or to become hysterical, let us have complacency and more of it.

San Francisco — F. C. C.

"More Pay for Soldiers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you have an editorial captioned, "More Pay for Soldiers."

The last paragraph of this editorial states:

> If the increased pay were given in the form of defense bonds or if the soldier were encouraged to set aside in this way a definite amount for a postwar reserve, the benefit in most cases would be greater than from an increase for immediate spending.

During the past month, regardless of the projected increase in pay, the War Department has started a campaign among the army personnel for the sale of defense bonds and stamps.

Of course, the proposed pay increases are not as large as they appear at first glance. It is true that the newly inducted selectee will receive $42 per month instead of the $21 per month now paid, but the average enlisted man with over a year's service only receives a $2 per month increase over the present scale. Surely an increase of this size (5 per cent) will not do more than make up for recent increases in cost of all the items which it is necessary for the man in uniform to purchase.

This letter is not a complaint against either the present or proposed pay scale, but rather against the idea of specifying when, where, and how, the service man should spend his money. — (PVT.) KEN STEVENS

Tacoma, Wash.

"Unbiased"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor for more than ten years. I feel that the necessity for an honest, conservative, unbiased paper was never greater than at this time.

Your series of articles on Fascism and especially your correspondent's handling of the controversy between Congressmen Eliot and Dies proves to me that I have not been wrong in my judgment.

I consider that it is a privilege to be able to purchase a paper of this type and hope that this privilege will never be curtailed.

Newton, Mass. — JAMES COHEN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Back to Beards

Mr. Nelson may go down to history, among other things, as the sponsor of a new bearded age. We are thinking of the WPB order curtailing the production of safety-razor blades to an average of one blade per week per adult male American. Some men may get along on such a ration. But how about those in households where the paternal razor blades must do extra duty as pencil sharpeners and carvers of toy airplanes?

Doubtless the transition from a bearded to a shaven age, or vice versa, has always been accompanied by war. According to tradition, it was Alexander who introduced the habit of shaving among the Greeks, Scipio Africanus among the Romans, the Norman conquerors among the laity of England. Yet it was the Norman Crusaders who made beards again fashionable in Medieval Europe. Then, with the Ottoman invasion, the custom of the demi-beard or mustache begins. The American Civil War, as we all know, was accompanied by a spontaneous and luxuriant outburst of facial foliage on both sides, especially among general officers. Few, to be sure, achieved such magnificent effulgence as Generals Longstreet and Jackson. However, an elegant form of cheekwhisker much favored by our grandfathers still bears the martial name of "Burnside," though this is often vulgarly inverted into "sideburns."

After the end of the first World War shaving became virtually universal. Even in France the square-cut beard of the poilu and the bristling warrior mustachios of the marshals gave way to absolute hairlessness or to a slender vestigal crescent around the base of the upper lip. In England the characteristic blacking-brush mustache of the early 1900's gradually vanished, and in America those "handlebar" mustaches whose tapering ends had twitched so proudly at San Juan Hill and at Manila Bay became a theme of jest and scorn. But it looks as if we shall now have to accept them—and beards, too—as part of the national landscape.—*Washington Post.*

V Plus

Mountain Play-Party

Those news pictures of Government clerks square-dancing on the roof of a defense bureau building during lunch hours, gave some of the most staid residents of the Nation's capital a mild surprise recently. Prompted by a fellow-member, who explained she had learned the dances from miners in the West Virginia mountains, junior and senior typists stepped out merrily to the strains of recorded music, proving that their heels were a nimble match for their fingers. Novel though this proved to be, the recreation followed a form older than the root-stock of the mountaineers who unwittingly had provided source entertainment for city clerks.

The square dance, which in some sections of the Appalachians is not called a dance at all, but a play-party frolic, is an integral part of the folkways of the southern highlander, for yesterday lingers long in the coves and ridges, and customs of the past are a part of today's living. The Southern Appalachians, parceled out among eight States, still hold the essence of another age in crystallized form. Less than a scant quarter of a century ago the mountaineer dwelt in an isolation so complete that few links bound him to the outside, and even today, much of the speech and customs of the hill-folk can be judged only by pre-Revolutionary standards. Thus the younger generation "steps a tune" when the teasing air of the fiddle invites; or blend their voices in an ancient Scotch "warning" song, a mournful ditty such as their pioneer grandmothers sang at their looms.

The play-party is the traditional social gathering of the hills. "Weevily Wheat," drawn from the heart of a mountain fiddle, itself hand-rived from the heart of a maple, will bring a sturdy mountain lad and his lass to the center of the floor to perform a swift-paced "game." The play-party is a sort of compromise given to the young long ago by elders who didn't hold with dancing and devil ditties.

* * *

Time has served it well. The first play-party I ever attended was in a sprawling double-pen log house in the Cumberlands, saddle-notched at the corners; and which had outlasted several generations of mountain forests. They were a sturdy stock, my mountain neighbors; long isolation from the world had served to keep them so. They used ancient-old words and phrases prevalent in Elizabeth's day. Though they lived "fernant" the ridge, they "set a mort of store" on gatherings. There was "doin's" at the Cleve cabin at the head of the hollow, they told me in their reticent, dignified fashion. Uncle Rod Bess was even now trudging across the mountain with his fiddle safe in a "poke" under his gaunt arm. Hit was a play-party: did I reckon I could git thar?

Could I get there? No mountain gulch was too impassable. The dark shade of the laurel was closing over the patch as I approached the Cleve home, but early as I was, others were before me. Uncle Rod had arrived, as the tantalizing air of "Leather Breeches" attested. The music stopped as I entered and Aunt Nervy—short for Minervy—my hostess, rose and made me welcome.

"This hure is ole Bill Havron's girl. Youens call him to mind. As good a man as ever wore shoe-leather," Thus duly accredited I was taken into their midst. A split hickory chair was set and the party began. Uncle Rod laid his fiddle flat on his knees and the music wailed; mountain music is melodic rather than harmonic, and your true fiddler seldom tucks his instrument under his chin.

The first bars fell oddly on my ears but after a few see-saws of the bow, I decided I liked it. A comely lass stood up and shuffled her feet, and a youth in a blue hickory shirt faced her. They began singing an old "scolding-song" or answering-back "ballet"; the boy flung back his head and lifted his feet to the beat of the music; his voice had deeps of melody: "I'll give you this blue silk gown, With yaller tassels all around, If you'll marry me, me, me; If you'll marry me."

The girl answered back with spirit: "No, I'll not take yore blue silk gown, With yaller tassels all around; And I'll not marry you, you, you—Oh, I'll not marry you!"

She sang in a high strain with unexpected minor endings, and there was that in her bearing that set well with this firm refusal. The song went on and on, first the offer, then the refusal, down to the final edict: "I'm resolved to be an old maid, Take my stool and set in the shade!" Her homespun skirts touched the tops of her stout shoes; it was gathered full about the waist lending her a quaint old-world air that exactly matched the words of her song. From our places around the wall the rest of us thudded our palms softly to the beat of it and tapped the floor.

* * *

The tune changed. "Over The Water To Charlie" filled the room and now several couples took the floor. They advanced, joined right hands and swung. The steps were slow running movements; in turn, each girl swung the lads down the line. "Charlie's neat, And Charlie's sweet; And Charlie is a dandy," they chanted, each smooth movement rounding off with hearty swings. The players were all unaware that it was an old Jacobean tune they stepped, a tune popular in the Scottish highlands when their forebears made the mistake of opposing the English and were hunted "in the heather" while bonnie Charlie fled to exile.

The music merged evenly into "Skip-to-my-Lou," and the players changed tempo smoothly. They joined left hands and circled left. They balanced all and swung; they were rhythmic and letter perfect. Wide skirts flew and heavy shoes pounded the puncheons. Alamande left and right and left. "Four hands round! Ladies do and gents don't go," Uncle Rod's voice called. "Cain't git a redbird, a bluebird'll do," sang the others in their piercingly sweet tones that overrode the fiddle. The players stamped and swung and balanced, then stopped abruptly.

Uncle Rod rose to his full gaunt height: It was a signal and the floor cleared. Again the brisk tune, "Leather Breeches," was played and quick as a flash Len Tate leaped into the center of the floor and Ral Todd faced him; they cracked their heels and flung themselves into the dance. Each was determined to dance the other down and to out-wear the fiddler. They cut capers and didoes. Uncle Rod sawed away. He, too, tried to wear them down: he switched to "Cobbler's Hornpipe," but the dancers were not winded. The mountain music filled the house; at last they gave up and staggered breathless to their seats.

It was getting late and the play-party broke up with the singing of "Fair Ellindor," a sad air which the mountaineer loves better than any song-ballad except "Down In The Valley." A few notes followed me down the darkened path. — L. H.

The Wide Horizon

New Courage in French Breasts

By Egon Kaskeline
Former French Journalist, now in America

Ascendancy of the unquestionably pro-Nazi elements in the Vichy Government points up the problem of the French underground movement.

The hand of the conqueror lies heavily on the oppressed French people and methods employed to break the spirit of resistance become increasingly ruthless. Admiral Jean Darlan reorganized the French police system and its members now work in close collaboration with the Gestapo and German military police. Many underground leaders have had to flee France and others have been executed or imprisoned. Now, with Vichy openly collaborating with Berlin, the outraged French people may strengthen the secret army which is a thorn in the Nazi side.

Subversive activities still constitute a military problem for the Nazis. German retaliations, such as executions of Frenchmen and heavy fines imposed on French cities, reveal the firm establishment of the underground front. The Russian armies are being well aided in their destruction of the German military machine by stubborn and constant underground resistance in the West.

* * *

While 90 per cent of the French nation in Occupied France are determinedly anti-German, only part of them are actively engaged in underground work. The underground soldiers are mostly young men, willing to risk their lives to free their country from Nazi oppression. In France open military action against the invaders, as in Yugoslavia, is impossible. The occupation army is in possession of all the most modern military equipment, while the French are almost totally disarmed. Remaining armament stocks have been handed over to the Germans by the Vichy Government. The Nazis, moreover, have evacuated all Frenchmen from points of military importance.

The slightest suspicion of de Gaullist or Communist sympathies is sufficient reason for arrest. More than 100,000 persons are at present held in custody. These men and women are regarded as hostages who may be shot at any time.

But despite ruthless reprisals and closest supervision on the part of the best-organized and most unscrupulous police force in the world, the underground war is spreading constantly. Intelligence reports reaching London give impressive evidence of sabotage activities within France. According to these reports seventy-four steel foundries were sabotaged in recent weeks; 18,000 trucks loaded with war material destroyed, and 184 trains derailed.

Endeavoring to break the morale of the German soldier in France, the underground movement, at the same time, acts as a civilian morale-builder. A population that is constantly subjected to the shrewdest and most vicious type of propaganda on the part of the conqueror is greatly sustained by an underground press that is now circulating everywhere in Occupied France. One of these clandestine papers, "Les Petites Ailes," has achieved a circulation of 100,000 copies, which would mean that it is read by about 600,000 persons.

* * *

Occasionally the Gestapo succeeds in arresting one of the editors and in closing his printing establishment. The men are sent to concentration camps—and yet, after a very short while the suppressed paper will reappear. New men have taken over.

Some months ago the French underground movement set up its own transmitter, broadcasting daily appeals to the population, asking them to continue their resistance against the Nazis. These broadcasts ceased quite suddenly: in all probability the transmitters were located by the German radio service. For France, however, a secret radio station is not essential since London can be picked up easily in almost every part of the country.

Leaders of the underground movement are determined not to stop their activities until the last German soldier has left French soil. These men, who are daily risking their lives, are longing for the day of liberation. They want to fight the Nazis openly. Several times already Free French headquarters in London have had to issue warnings to their most daring followers in Occupied France. General de Gaulle declared that "any premature rebellion might delay the day of final liberation." The General may be wise in warning of senseless sacrifices, and yet the day may now have arrived when Vichy, by its crowning act of infamy, may have stirred an irresistible courage in Frenchmen's breasts and revived a will to fight to the last for freedom.

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